

MAR 29 1907

COLLEGE.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4134.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Exhibitions.

ANNUAL CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION
Entitled 'CHILDHOOD,' including 'The Three Bears and other Friends,' by L. Leslie Brooke. THE BAILLIE GALLERY, 34, Baker Street, W., 10-5.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL will proceed to ELECT, on TUESDAY, January 22, TWO GOULDING ANNUNTIANTS. Applicants for the Annuitant, which is of the value of not more than 500, must be deservent Artists, Painters in Oil and Water Colours, Sculptors, Architects, or Engravers, in need of aid through unavoidable failure of professional employment or other causes.—Forms of Application can be obtained, by letter, addressed to the Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W. They must be filled in and returned on or before SATURDAY, January 20.
By Order,
FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

Educational.

MISS DREWRY'S EVENING MEETINGS
for the STUDY OF LITERATURE.—On JANUARY 23 and 30, at 7.45, Browning's, 'Christina Evi.' Miss DREWRY wishes to form a MORNING CLASS.—143, King Henry's Road, London, N.W.

MISS WILLIS, Pupil of Madame D. Chardon,
Exhibitor R.A., Salon, &c., has a CLASS for MINIATURE PAINTING MODEL on TUESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS. Method, Broad Wash. Pupils Exhibiting.—11, South Molton Street, Bond Street (Tube).

MISS DAWES, M.A. D.Lit.Lond., Classical
Tripos, Cambridge.—WEYBRIDGE LADIES' SCHOOL, SURREY. One of the healthiest spots in England. Superior Educational advantages. Large Grounds.—NEXT TERM, JANUARY 21.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.
Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

CHURCH EDUCATION CORPORATION.
CHERWELL HALL, OXFORD.
Training College for Women Secondary Teachers. Principal—Miss CATHERINE L. DODD, M.A., late Lecturer in Education in the Manchester University. Students are prepared for the Oxford, Cambridge, and the London Teachers' Diploma, and for the Higher Froebel Certificate. Special Short Courses for Teachers visiting Oxford in the Spring and Summer Terms.
BURSARIES and SCHOLARSHIPS to be awarded in the Spring and Summer Terms.—Apply to the Principal.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
Visitor
Sir EDWARD ELGAR, Mus.Doc. LL.D.
Principal:
GRANVILLE BANTOCK.
Visiting Examiner
CHARLES HARFORD LLOYD, M.A. Mus.Doc.(Oxon).
SESSION 1906-1907.
The SESSION consists of AUTUMN TERM (September 17 to December 21); WINTER TERM (January 21 to April 13); SUMMER TERM (April 15 to June 29).
Instruction in all Branches of Music: Students' Choir and Orchestra; Chamber Music; Fortnightly Rehearsals; Concerts; and Opera.
Prospectus and further information may be obtained from
ALFRED HAYES, Secretary.

GARRATT'S HALL, BANSTEAD. Ladies' School. Beautiful Grounds, Forty-five Acres; 570 ft. above sea level, among the pine trees of Surrey; cultured and refined home, with Education on modern lines.

EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors)
Gratuit.—Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent free of charge on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, SMITH, POWELL & SMITH, School Agents (established 1859), 34, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

BEFORE SELECTING A SCHOOL
Parents should consult
Messrs. TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY, Educational Agents,
who upon receipt of requirements will supply (free of charge) Prospectuses and reliable information concerning the best SCHOOLS, PRIVATE TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls in England and on the Continent.
Messrs. Truman & Knightley are, in a large number of cases, personally acquainted with the Principals and responsible for the staffs of the Schools recommended by them, and are thus able to supply information which Parents would find difficult to obtain elsewhere.—Address 6, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

EDUCATION.
Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE of SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTORS in England or abroad are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to
MESSRS. GABRIEL, TIERING & CO.,
who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.
Advice, free of charge, given by Mr. THIRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 24, Sackville Street, London, W.

Situations Vacant.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

WANTED, a LECTURER in SANSCRIT for SIX WEEKS, commencing FEBRUARY 4 prox. Remuneration 500.—Application to be made to L. C. PURSER, Esq., 33, Trinity College, Dublin.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(University of London).

YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.
THE COUNCIL are about to appoint a LECTURER in MATHEMATICS.
The Lecturer will be required to give full time, and to undertake the organization of the Department.
Applications, with copies of Testimonials, should be sent, not later than JANUARY 31, to the Secretary, from whom information can be obtained.
ETHEL T. MCKNIGHT, Secretary.

WANTED, a HEAD MASTER for the BOYS' DEPARTMENT of the JEWS' FREE SCHOOL. Salary commencing at 5000, per annum, and rising by annual increments of 200, to 7000, per annum.
Applicant must be of the Jewish persuasion, and have a University Degree. Highest educational qualifications and teaching experience in Elementary or Secondary Schools essential. The School accommodation is 2,200, and it is proposed by the London County Council to re-organize it shortly so as to consist of a Higher Elementary and Three Lower Sections, each under a Vice Master. The successful Candidate must commence his duties after the Easter Holidays.
Applications must be addressed to Mr. H. MARKS, Secretary of the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, London, E., by JANUARY 21, 1907, from whom further particulars can be obtained. The application must be on Form 40, to be obtained from the Education Offices, L.C.C., Victoria Embankment, W.C., or from the present Head Master at the School.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

The EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite Applications for the Position of HEAD MASTER and ORGANISER of the EVENING CLASSES in the BOROUGH. Commencing Salary, 1500, per annum. (Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be considered a disqualification. Applications must be made on the Official Form, which may be obtained, together with particulars of the duties and conditions of the Appointment, from F. W. TEAGUE, Education Secretary, Town Hall, Southport.

DR. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL, DOLGELLEY.

THE GOVERNORS invite applications for the appointment of HEAD MISTRESS. Salary 700, with such Gratification Grant as shall make up a total amount of not less than 2000, per annum, together with Board, Residence, &c. Present number of Pupils, 107 (Boards 77, Day Scholars 30).—Applications, together with copies of not more than four recent Testimonials, to be sent in to the undersigned not later than the 21st prox.
Candidates are requested to forward twenty copies of Application and of each Testimonial.
D. OSWALD DAVIES, Clerk of the Governors.
December 22 1906.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
ART SCHOOL.
HEAD MASTER REQUIRED for the above School, to commence duties as early as possible. Fully qualified under Board of Education's Regulations. Salary 2500, per annum.
Applications, with full particulars, must be forwarded, not later than FEBRUARY 4, to
J. M. WYNNE, Secretary and Director.
Education Office, Dudley.

KENSINGTON SCHOOL OF ART.

BERKELEY SQUARE, BRISTOL.
The COMMITTEE invite applications for the position of ASSISTANT MASTER. Salary 1000. Good Figure Draughtsman and Painter preferred. Address PRINCIPAL.

MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

WANTED, after the Christmas Vacation, a MASTER to teach CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, and MATHEMATICS in the above Schools. He must be a Graduate in Science, a thoroughly good Teacher, and a firm Disciplinarian. Preference will be given to a Candidate who has prepared Pupils for the Cambridge or Oxford Local, and who is a good Athlete. Salary about 1000 a year. The Committee estimate that rooms, keep, medical attendance, &c., are equal to 600 a year.—Apply at once to J. R. PURDY, M.A., Head Master, Orphan Schools, Chadside Hulme, near Stockport.
J. P. REID, Secretary.
Offices, 29, Princess Street, Manchester.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the following post:—
TEACHER of the LIFE CLASS FOR MEN at the L.C.C. CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS and CRAFTS, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E. For One Attendance a week. The Fee will be 25s. an Attendance, comprising a Morning and an Afternoon Session.
Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained, together with particulars of the Appointment, from the CLERK of THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 A.M. on JANUARY 28, 1907, accompanied by copies of Three Testimonials of recent date.
Candidates applying through the post for the Form of Application should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.
Full particulars of the Council's requirements as to appointments vacant are published in the London County Council Gazette, which can be obtained from the Council's Publishers, Messrs. P. S. KING & SON, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. Price (including postage) 1d. an issue; or, for the year, a prepaid subscription of 6s. 6d.
G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

BARMOUTH COUNTY SCHOOL.

WANTED, after Easter, ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Chief Subjects: Mathematics and Music. Degree or equivalent. Salary 1000.—Apply, before FEBRUARY 4, 1907, to HEAD MASTER.

ALEXANDER MCGREGOR MEMORIAL MUSEUM, KIMBERLEY, S.A.

The BOARD of MANAGEMENT invites applications from Gentlemen of General Scientific training for the post of CURATOR of the above MUSEUM, at a Salary of 4000, per annum, rising by 250, annual increments to 5000. Applicants should state their special qualifications, and when they will be able to take up duties.
Applications should be forwarded direct to the SECRETARY, Alexander McGregor Memorial Museum, P.O. Box 316, Kimberley, S.A., and reach him on or before MARCH 31, 1907.
Further particulars may be had upon application to the AGENT GENERAL FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 100, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

TRAVELLER (COUNTRY) WANTED by LONDON PUBLISHER. Write fully, in confidence, stating age and experience. Would share cost with other Firm.—BOOKS, care of Hart's Advertising Offices, 6, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

LADY CLERK to act as DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY REQUIRED for the MILLPORT MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION. Good office experience, some knowledge of Languages, and a taste for Natural History desirable. Work light. Terms according to qualifications of Candidate.—Address THE DIRECTOR, The Marine Station, Millport, N.B.

Situations Wanted.

WANTED, by a LADY, post as SUB-EDITOR, or Secretary to Literary Man, where her experience of Revision for the Press acquired on a Literary Journal of the highest class—Research Work, &c., might be utilized. Two years with leading Journalist. French, Latin, shorthand, Type-Writing. Excellent Testimonials. London preferred.—E. F. B. Box 1309, Athenaeum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, and LITERARY AGENTS.—GENTLEMAN (Author and Writer, late Advertising Manager to well-known London Publishers), with exceptional Business experience (Company's Secretary, Bookkeeper, &c.) AT LIBERTY. Advertising Schemes, Suggestions for Books and Series. Moderate Salary.—Address Box 1208, Athenaeum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

AN OPENING occurs for a GENTLEMAN (not over 25 years of age) of sound education and literary tastes, to obtain TRAINING under a well-known LONDON EDITOR. Premium 1000.—Address, in first instance, to *Ευρωποις*, Box 4231 Willings, 125, Strand, W.C.

A GRADUATE in CLASSICAL HONOURS (University of London) wishes to OBTAIN WORK, in London or elsewhere, in Literary Research, Indexing, Proof-Correcting, &c.—Miss C. DUTTON, B.A., Menstone House, East Cliff, Ramsgate.

RECITALS.—"A Prince among Elocutionists." "A highly talented Elocutionist."—*Cambridge Chronicle*. "Marvelous powers of Elocution."—*Rugby Advertiser*. "In the front rank of living Elocutionists."—*Peterborough Express*. "A brilliant Elocutionist."—*Derby Gazette*.—BARNISH BARNSDALE, Elocutionist, Rochdale.

TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, LITERARY RESEARCH at MUSEUMS, or anything DIFFICULT, requiring CARE, BRAINS, and SKILL, undertaken on moderate terms.—MANAGER, Experts' Alliance, 34, Upland Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.

HUGUENOT and FRENCH FAMILY HISTORY.—Some Thousand Pedigrees from Unpublished MSS., and others. Genealogical Guide. Jacobite Families in France.—C. E. LAET, Charnmouth, Dorset; and London.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent Testimonials.—A.B., Box 1062, Athenaeum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

SEARCHES at BRITISH MUSEUM and other LIBRARIES in English, French, Flemish, Dutch, German, and Latin. Seventeen years' experience.—J. A. RANDOLPH, 128, Alexandra Road, Wimblesdon, S.W.

FRANCIS PLACE.—FOR SALE, a PORTION of the late G. J. HOLYOAKE'S LIBRARY, consisting of 70 Volumes of Tracts on Sociological Subjects brought together by FRANCIS PLACE, including several written by himself.—For further particulars apply to E. H. M., 6, Dartmouth Park Road, N.W.

THE STUDIO, complete Set to date, FOR SALE, including the Extra Numbers, 60 vols. original cloth boards. Condition excellent.—Apply to JONES & EVANS, 77, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Wanted to Purchase.

PUBLISHING BUSINESS WANTED.—ADVERTISER, with many years' practical experience, and unrivalled connexion with Authors and the Trade, wishes to PURCHASE a BUSINESS.—Communications, which will be treated absolutely confidential, to PUBLISHER, care of Hart's Advertising Offices, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

Type-Writers, &c.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, sd. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kynsley Road, Harrow.

TYPE-WRITING.—MSS., SCIENTIFIC and of all descriptions. COPIED. Special attention to work requiring care. Dictation Rooms (Shorthand or Type-Writing). Usual terms.—Misses E. B. and I. FARRAN, Domington House, 30, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated Women (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; Modern Languages). Research, Revision, Translation, Dictation Room.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 10, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

TYPE-WRITING, 9d. per 1,000 words. All kinds of MSS., STORIES, PLAYS, &c., accurately TYPED. Carbons, sd. per 1,000. Best references.—M. KING, Elmside, Marlborough Hill, Wealdstone, Harrow.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.—Established 1870. The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 24, Paternoster Row.

Newspaper Agents.

MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations and Audit of Accounts, &c. Card of Terms on application. Mitchell House, 1 and 2, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Catalogues.

CATALOGUE of FRENCH BOOKS, at greatly reduced prices. I. PHILOSOPHY, II. RELIGION, III. HISTORY, IV. POETRY, V. SCIENCE, VI. BEAUTY, VII. GEOGRAPHY, VIII. MILITARY, IX. PICTURE, X. GENERAL LITERATURE. DULAU & CO., 37, Soho Square, London, W.

FIRST EDITIONS of MODERN AUTHORS, including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phil. Rowlandson, Leech, &c. The largest and choicest collection offered for sale in the world. CATALOGUES issued and sent post free on application. Books bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

CATALOGUE No. 46.—Drawings, Engravings, Etchings, and Books, including Engravings after Turner in Line and Mezzotint—Turner's Liber Studiorum—Lucas's Mezzotints after Constable—Coloured Prints by Stadler—Illustrated Books—Works by John Ruskin. Post free, sixpence.—WM. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

HARRY H. PEACH, 37, Belvoir Street, Leicester. CATALOGUE 22 contains Bamberg Missal—Early Latin Tracts—Bibliography—Autographs—Early Irish Tracts—Early Bibles, &c.

ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS.—Collectors and Antiquarians are invited to apply to SPINK & SON, Limited, for Specimen Catalogue (gratis) of the NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR. The finest Greek, Roman, and English Coins on View and for Sale at Moderate Prices.—SPINK & SON, Limited, Experts, Valuers, and Cataloguers, 16, 17, and 15, Piccadilly, London, W. Established upwards of a Century.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Bookkeeper extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any Saleable Books for others selected from my various lists. Special List of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, 14-16, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Burton's Arabian Nights, 17 vols. illus. unexpurgated, 13s. 15s. Farmer and Henley's Slang Dictionary, 7 vols. (12s.) for 5s. 10s.

READERS and COLLECTORS will find it to their advantage to write for J. BALDWIN'S MONTHLY CATALOGUE of SECOND-HAND BOOKS, sent post free on application. Books in all Branches of Literature. Genuine Bargains in Scarce Items and First Editions. Books sent on approval if desired.—Address 14, Osborne Road, Leyton, Essex.

WOODCUTS, EARLY BOOKS, MSS., &c. LEIGHTON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, Containing 1,300 Facsimiles. Thick 8vo, art cloth, 22s.; half-morocco, 30s. Pt. XI. 2nd Supp., B-Box, with 164 Facsimiles, 2s. Now Ready. J. & J. LEIGHTON, 45, Brewer Street, Golden Square, London, W.

BOOKS.—WILLIAM BROUGH & SONS, Bookellers and Exporters, are prepared to give highest cash prices for Libraries of any description and of any magnitude. Gentlemen, Executors, and others should communicate with WILLIAM BROUGH & SONS, who are at all times prepared to give full cash value for Books in all Branches of Literature. Vendors will find this method of disposing of their Properties to be much more advantageous than Auction, while the worry, delay, and expense inseparable to Auction Sale, will be entirely obviated. CATALOGUES gratis.—212, Broad Street, Birmingham. Established 1845. Telegrams—Bibliopole, Birmingham.

Sales by Auction.**Autograph Letters.**

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, January 22, and Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of the late SAMUEL EYRES WILSON, Esq., of documents, including Letters of Samuel Richardson, Mrs. Mary Robinson (Perdita), Edmund Keen, H. K. White, Mrs. Piozzi, Joseph Thomas Bewick, Mrs. Siddons, Madame d'Arbigny, James Boswell, Rev. John Wesley, &c.—A Series of Letters of Lord Beaconsfield.—Documents Signed by Napoleon, Henry III., Henry VIII., Louis XVI., Charles X., Voltaire, &c.—Letters of Louis XIV., Henry III., Marie Antoinette, Charles III., James Stuart, The Old Pretender, George IV., William IV., Queen Victoria, &c.—and a most interesting Series of Twenty-Five Letters of Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Piozzi, and Five Quarto Albums, filled with Original Verse, Anecdotes, Bons Mots, &c., in the Autograph of Mrs. Piozzi.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

The Library of the late ARCHIBALD BALLANTINE, Esq., of Edinburgh.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, January 23, at 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of the late ARCHIBALD BALLANTINE, Esq., of Edinburgh (sold by order of the Executors), comprising a Collection of Sporting Books, many with Coloured Plates—First Editions of the Works of DeFoe, Duffie, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, &c.—Works illustrated by Cruikshank, Rowlandson, Leech, &c.—Original Editions of Dickens, Smollett, Morris, &c.—Kelmscott Press Publications, including Chaucer's Works; and a SELECTION of SPORTING BOOKS, the Property of S. RUSSELL LEWIS, Esq., of Ashford, Kent.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

The Library of the late ALBERT WAY, Founder of the Royal Archeological Institute.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, January 24, at 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of the late ALBERT WAY, Esq., of Edinburgh (sold by order of the Executors), comprising the Writings of G. A. Beckford, W. G. W. Kingston, W. H. Ainsworth, J. P. Collier, W. Hone, Douglas Jerrold, Henry Mayhew, Charles Dickens, Oliver Goldsmith, Albert Smith, W. M. Thackeray, O. W. Holmes, A. C. C. Burns, &c.—Collections of Coloured Caricatures—Productions of the Dun Emer, Eragry, Vale, and Doves Press—Modern Literature, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

The Library of the late ALBERT WAY, Founder of the Royal Archeological Institute.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, February 6, at 1 o'clock precisely, a PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late A. JIMENEZ, Esq., of Lindisfarne, Gosport Hill, Wimbledon, comprising valuable Works in various Branches—English and Foreign Literature—Sporting Books—Works illustrated by John Leech, George Cruikshank, H. Alken, Thos. Bewick, Bolswort, T. Rowlandson, "Phiz," Moreau, Nothman, Elsie, Cochran, Bartolozzi, &c.—Including Analysis of the Hunting Field, First Edition, 1846—Apperley's Life of Myer, 1851—Dibdin's Bibliographical Works—Scorpe's Deer-Stalking, First Edition, 1829—Scorpe's Sporting Works—Scorpe's Annals of Queen Elizabeth Longue, Daphnis and Chloe, 1745—Ovid, Les Metamorphoses (Ovide, 4 vols., 1767—71—Boydell's River Thames—Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, 2 vols., 1754—Florence Gallery—Museum Royal, &c.—Books in Fine Bindings—Original Editions of Modern Authors—Extra-illustrated Works—Books on Angling, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

A Portion of the Library of the late A. JIMENEZ, Esq.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, February 6, at 1 o'clock precisely, a PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late A. JIMENEZ, Esq., of Lindisfarne, Gosport Hill, Wimbledon, comprising valuable Works in various Branches—English and Foreign Literature—Sporting Books—Works illustrated by John Leech, George Cruikshank, H. Alken, Thos. Bewick, Bolswort, T. Rowlandson, "Phiz," Moreau, Nothman, Elsie, Cochran, Bartolozzi, &c.—Including Analysis of the Hunting Field, First Edition, 1846—Apperley's Life of Myer, 1851—Dibdin's Bibliographical Works—Scorpe's Deer-Stalking, First Edition, 1829—Scorpe's Sporting Works—Scorpe's Annals of Queen Elizabeth Longue, Daphnis and Chloe, 1745—Ovid, Les Metamorphoses (Ovide, 4 vols., 1767—71—Boydell's River Thames—Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, 2 vols., 1754—Florence Gallery—Museum Royal, &c.—Books in Fine Bindings—Original Editions of Modern Authors—Extra-illustrated Works—Books on Angling, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Valuable Books, including the Collection of Works on Freemasonry formed by the late C. R. PERRY, Esq.; a Portion of the Library of Mrs. SENIOR, of Hill Street, W.; and other Private Properties.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, January 30, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the above PROPERTIES, including Constitutions of the Freemasons, 1723—Anderson's Constitutions, 1794—Quatuor Coronatorum Autographs, 9 vols.—Arc Quatuor Coronatorum, Transactions, 18 vols.—Fétis, Biographie Universelle des Musiciens, 10 vols.—Analysis of the Hunting Field, Coloured Plates, uncut, 1846—a unique Series of Illustrations of Head-dresses from 1800 to 1900—Pepys's Memoires Relating to the Navy, Portrait, 1690—Bentley's Miscellany, 44 vols.—Sporting Calendar, &c., 119 vols.—Lescarbot's Nova Francia, translated by Rondelet, 1609—Danielle Voyages to India, Coloured Plates—Annals of Sporting and Annual Racing Calendar, 15 vols., Coloured Plates—Leighton's County of Fife, 1840—Pincochetta Fuggerorum, 1744—Dickens's Pickwick Papers, bound from the Parts—Works on Napoleon—Lytton's Novels, Library Edition.—First Editions of Modern Authors—Choice Illustrated Books—Autograph Letters, &c.

Library of the Rev. J. WOODFALL ERSWORTH, M.A., F.S.A., Editor of the Roxburghe Ballads and other well-known Works.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, February 13, and Following Days, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of the Rev. J. WOODFALL ERSWORTH, M.A., F.S.A., comprising a long Series of Works on the Songs and Ballad Literature of England and Scotland—Standard and rare Editions of English and Scottish Poets and Historians—valuable Limited Reprints by Payne Collier, Grant, and others; and other interesting items.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On FRIDAY, January 25, PORCELAIN, OBJECTS of ART, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, from various sources.

On SATURDAY, January 26, and MONDAY, January 28, MODERN PICTURES AND DRAWINGS, the Property of a LADY and others.

Valuable Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, on WEDNESDAY, January 23, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, valuable MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprising a Large Paper Copy of Shaw's History of Staffordshire, 3 vols.—Gutterback's Hertfordshire, 3 vols.—Duncumb's Hertfordshire, 2 vols.—Books relating to the County of Norfolk—a fine Copy of Nicolas's Orders of Knighthood, 4 vols.—Catalogue of the Morrison Collection of Autograph Letters, by Talbott, deau, &c., 8 vols.—Harleian Society's Publications from 1801 to 1808, 23 vols.—A Fifteenth-Century Missal on Vellum, with Miniatures—Euterpe's Chronicle, Black Letter, 1567, and other Early Printed Books—Raleigh's Discoverie of the Empire of Guiana, 1596, and a few Books relating to America—Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, Folio, 1679—Gray's Odes, First Edition, Printed at Strawberry Hill, 1757—Rostis de la Bretonne, Les Contemporains, 32 vols.—Books illustrated by Gillray and Cruikshank—Tuer's Bartolozzi, Large Paper, 2 vols., and other Modern Illustrated Books—Balsani's La Comédie Humaine, the English Translation, Japanese Vellum Edition, 22 vols.—Bibliographical Works, including Hazlitt's Collections, 8 vols.—Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society from 1680 to 1804—Works in Natural History and Scientific Serials—Old Engravings—Caricatures—Book Plates, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Miscellaneous Books, including the Library of the late G. RICHARDS, Esq. (removed from 35, Leicester Square, Hyde Park, W.), by Order of the Executors.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., EARLY in FEBRUARY, the above LIBRARY and other Properties, including Standard History, Biography, and other Works, and a large Stock of Modern Writers—Sets of Esteemed Novelists—First Editions, &c.

Catalogues are preparing.

General Natural History Specimens.

MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT, at half-past 12 o'clock.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will OFFER, at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., a COLLECTION of BIRDS' EGGS, including some fine Sets from the Collection formed by Mr. BETTING, together with some interesting Specimens from the late Mr. BARTLETT'S Collection—British and Exotic Lepidoptera, set, and in papers, from various localities—fine Heads and Horns of Animals, suitable for decorating Libraries, Halls, Billiard-Rooms, &c.

On view Saturday prior 10 till 2 and morning of Sale. Catalogues on application.

Lathes and Tools.

FRIDAY, January 25, at half-past 12 o'clock.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will OFFER, at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., a superior TRAVERSING MANDRILL and ROSE ENGINE LATHE by Fowler, together with a Lathe by Plant, fitted with Plant's Geometric Chuck—a large quantity of Chucks, Tools, &c., in Mahogany Cabinets, by Holtzapffel—a quantity of Fancy Wood for turning—Binocular Microscope by Ross—also Cabinet of Slides, &c.

On view day prior 1.30 to 5 and morning of Sale. Catalogues on application.

Curiosities.

MR. J. C. STEVENS's next SALE of CURIOS will take place on TUESDAY, January 29, at half-past 12 o'clock, and will include NATIVE WEAPONS, BOWS, CATANES, &c., from different parts—Prehistoric Implements from N. America and Denmark—a Collection of Tanagras Dolls and Figures of various sizes—Antique Glass—a beautiful set of Angling with Hanging Fruit and Flowers of Stones and Kindersher Feathers—10 Fur-lined Robes, and other choice Specimens from China and Japan—and an immense variety of Curios of every description too numerous to mention.

On view day prior 10 to 5 and morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had on application to the AUCTIONEER, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Sales of Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that SALES are held EVERY FRIDAY, at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., the disposal of MICROSCOPES, SLIDES, and OBJECTIVES—Telescopes—Theodolites—Levels—Electrical and Scientific Instruments—Cameras, Lenses, and all kinds of Photographic Apparatus—optical Lanterns with Slides and all Accessories in great variety by Best Makers—Household Furniture—Jewellery—and other Miscellaneous Property.

On view Thursday 2 to 5 and morning of Sale.

AT THE CONDUIT STREET AUCTION GALLERIES.**Coins, Roman Antiquities, Books.**

By Order of the Executors of the late Rev. FREDERICK HARFORD, Canon of Westminster Abbey, including a COLLECTION of GREEK and ROMAN SILVER and COPPER COINS; comprising some fine and rare Roman Consular and Imperial Denarii—a rare Denarius of Julia II. and Cleopatra Seleone of Mauretania—the Roman Imperial large Brass of Titus (Capture of Judaea, Nero Contorniate), Trajan, Lucius Verus, Gordian Africanus Junr., Commodus Britannia, Sabina, Didius Julian, Trajanus Decius (Medallion), &c.—interesting Coins of Judaea—a few Anglo-Saxon and Post-Conquest Pennies—Celtic Bronze Ring and Wheel Money—Roman Terra-cotta Lamps—Bronze Fibulae and other Antiquities—also Polished Stones and semi-precious Gems. The BOOKS comprise Corvalles's Bibles, 1500 (imperfect)—Dante's Comedy, 1491—Pierced Richman's—Hogarth's Engraved Works, 77 Plates, fine Impressions—Sowerby's Botany, 36 vols., Coloured Plates, 1790-1814, &c.—a few Autographs, which MESSRS.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY will SELL, at their Galleries, 9, Conduit Street, and 23a, Maddox Street, on THURSDAY, January 24, at 1 o'clock precisely.

On view two days prior. Catalogues may be had of Messrs. ROSE-INNES & CRICK, Solicitors, Billiter Buildings, E.C., or of the AUCTIONEERS.

AT THE CONDUIT STREET GALLERIES.**Oil Paintings, Drawings, and Engravings.**

By order of the Executors of the late Rev. CANON HARFORD, Removed from the Residence, Dean's Yard, Westminster, PICTURES of the EARLY ITALIAN, GERMAN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH SCHOOLS, CARVED FRAMES, which will be SOLD by AUCTION by MESSRS.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, at their Galleries, 9, Conduit Street, and 23a, Maddox Street, on FRIDAY, January 25, at 1 o'clock precisely.

On view two days prior. Catalogues may be had of Messrs. ROSE-INNES & CRICK, Solicitors, Billiter Buildings, E.C., or of the AUCTIONEERS.

Magazines, &c.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. 410. JANUARY, 1907. 6s.

IMPERIAL UNITY AND THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.
THE GROWTH OF THE HISTORICAL NOVEL. By R. E. Prothero.

THE CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

RUSKIN AND THE GOTHIC REVIVAL. By Prof. C. H. Herford.

THE DUKES OF ATHENS. By W. Miller.

HONORÉ DE BALZAC AND M. BRUNETIÈRE. By Prof. Saintsbury.

BRITISH SEA FISHERIES.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF OLD TESTAMENT CRITICISM.

FOX-HUNTING OLD AND NEW. Illustrated.

THE HOTEL DE RAMBOUILLET. By Ida Taylor.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. By G. S. Street.

THE MEMOIRS OF PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

A TESSELATED MINISTRY.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

No. 85. JANUARY, 1907. Price 5s.

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Edited by REGINALD L. POOLE, M.A. Ph.D.

Fellow of Magdalen College, and Lecturer in Diplomatic in the University of Oxford.

Articles.

Contents.

THE ALLEGED PHOENICIAN CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF AFRICA. By E. J. Webb.

THE ANGEVIN ADMINISTRATION OF NORMANDY. By F. M. Powicke. Part II.

MARY STUART'S VOYAGE TO FRANCE IN 1548. By W. Moir Bryce.

THE RELIGIOUS FACTORS IN THE CONVENTION PARLIAMENT. By Miss L. Fargo Brown.

MARY BATESON. By the Editor.

Notes and Documents.

A CONTEMPORARY DESCRIPTION OF THE DOMESDAY SURVEY. By W. H. Stevenson.

AN UNPUBLISHED LIFE OF EDMUND RICH. By H. W. C. Davis.

THE BARONY OF CASTELNAU, IN THE MÉDOC. By Miss E. C. Lodge.

WILLIAM FARMER'S CHRONICLES OF IRELAND. By C. Litton Falkner.

AN UNPUBLISHED POLITICAL PAPER BY DANIEL DE FOE. By G. F. Warner, D. Litt.

AND OTHERS.

Reviews of Books.

Short Notices.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 39, Paternoster Row, London.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

No. 227. JANUARY, 1907. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

List of Members.

Opening Address by the President, Frank Bertrand Wyatt, Esq.

Model Office Reserves for Endowment Assurances. By James Buchanan, M.A. D.Sc. F.I.A. F.F.A.

Note on the Report of the Registrar of the Land Registry for the Year 1902-1905. By James Robert Hart, F.I.A.

On the Error introduced into Mortality Tables by Summation Formulas of Graduation. By George King, F.I.A. F.F.A. With Discussion.

Actuarial Notes.

Correspondence.

Obituary Notice.

London: C. & E. LAYTON, Farringdon Street.

THE BUILDER (founded 1842), 4, Catherine Street, London, W.C. JANUARY 19, contains:

THE XVI CENTURY FORTRESS OF NICOSIA (with Illustrations).

THE ARRANGEMENT AND DESIGN OF MODERN CHURCHES (Architectural Association).

SANITARY LAW: DISCUSSION AT THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS EXTENSION: SELECTED DESIGN.

COTTAGE HILLHEAD.

THE FREEMASONS' TAVERN.

WALL PAPERS (Architectural Association Discussion Section).

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND HEATING (Students' Column).

At Office as above (4d.; by post, 4½d.) or from any Newsagent.

S A N D S & C O.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF FATHER BERTRAND WILBERFORCE. Compiled by H. M. CAPES, O.S.D. Edited, with a Preface, by VINCENT McNABE, O.P. With a Photocolor Frontispiece. 400 pp., demy 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

THE GOD OF PHILOSOPHY. By FRANCIS AVELING, D.D. Demy 8vo, price 3s. 6d. net.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHRISTIANITY. By the Rev. A. B. SHARPE. Demy 8vo, price 3s. 6d. net.

FRA GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA. A Biographical Study based on Contemporary Historical Documents. By HERBERT LUCAS, S.J. A New Edition, Revised. Demy 8vo, price 5s. net.

"It will be a long time, we take it, before the book is superseded as the standard authority in English on the great Florentine preacher of righteousness."—*Observer*.

London: 23, Bedford Street, Strand. Edinburgh: 21, Hanover Street.

EBENEZER PROUT'S WORKS.

Bound, each net, 5s.

HARMONY: its Theory and Practice. Nineteenth Impression. Revised and largely Re-written.

ANALYTICAL KEY TO THE EXERCISES in the Same. Net 3s.

COUNTERPOINT: Strict and Free.

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT AND CANON.

FUGUE.

FUGAL ANALYSIS.

MUSICAL FORM.

APPLIED FORMS.

THE ORCHESTRA. 2 vols.

AUGENER, Lrns., 6, New Burlington Street, and 22, Newgate Street.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH NATION. By H. Munro

Chadwick, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

Demy 8vo
with 4 Maps
7s 6d net

This book attempts to give an account of the early history of the English nation, so far as the information at our disposal permits. The author ventures to hope that it may serve to call attention to a field of investigation which, through rich in promise, has been greatly neglected, especially in this country. In general he has sought to make use of all branches of ethnological study—history, tradition, language, custom, religion, and antiquities.

SIR THOMAS SMITH: DE REPUBLICA ANGLORUM. A

Discourse on the Commonwealth of England. Edited by L. Alston, Christ's College.

With a Preface by F. W. Maitland, LL.D.

Crown 8vo
4s net

"Sir Thomas Smith's Discourse on the Commonwealth of England is a famous and, in some sort, a well-known book. No one would think of writing about the England of Elizabeth's day without paying heed to what was written about that matter by her learned and accomplished Secretary of State.... The book was not published until 1583, some eighteen years after it was first written and some six years after his death. The rapidity with which new editions of it were issued shows that it was widely read, and we may say that it has won for itself a place among our constitutional classics."—EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

MODERN SPAIN, 1815 1898. By H. Butler Clarke, M.A., late

Fereday Fellow of St. John's College, and sometime Taylorian Teacher of Spanish in the University of Oxford. With a Memoir of the Author by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, B.D.

Crown 8vo
with Map
7s 6d

Shortly before his death Mr. Butler Clarke completed the manuscript of this book, which he left ready for press. The proofs have been read by Mr. W. H. Hutton, by Señor Don F. de Arteaga y Pereira, Taylorian Teacher of Spanish in the University of Oxford, and by Mr. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly has supplied foot-notes on a few passages, but the book is now published practically as it was written.

KINSHIP ORGANISATIONS AND GROUP MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALIA. By Northcote W. Thomas, M.A.

Demy 8vo
with 3 Maps
6s net

"It is becoming an axiom in anthropology that what is needed is not discursive treatment of large subjects, but the minute discussion of special themes, not a ranging at large over the peoples of the earth past and present, but a detailed examination of limited areas. This work I am undertaking for Australia, and in the present volume I deal briefly with some of the aspects of Australian kinship organisations, in the hope that a survey of our present knowledge may stimulate further research on the spot and help to throw more light on many difficult problems of primitive sociology."—EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

GEORGE CRABBE: POEMS. Edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D.

F.B.A., Master of Peterhouse. In three volumes.

Large crown 8vo
4s 6d net each volume.

This edition, which includes a number of poems not hitherto identified or till now unpublished, is now completed by the issue this week of Vol. III. This concluding volume contains a Bibliography of Crabbe's Poems, by Mr. A. T. Bartholomew, arranged in chronological order of publication.

"Here, at last, then, is the edition of Crabbe."—*Academy*.

STUDIES IN EDUCATION DURING THE AGE OF THE RENAISSANCE, 1400-1600. By W. H. Woodward, Professor of Education in the University of Liverpool.

Crown 8vo
4s 6d net

The subject of the present volume appeals to all those who are concerned in classical education and desire to make acquaintance with the achievements of the great scholars and teachers who laid the foundation of higher education for the modern world. The theme of the book, viewed as a whole, will be seen to be the origin and development of the idea of a liberal education—embracing character, manners, and instruction—during the two important formative centuries of modern Europe.

THE FAUNA AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE MALDIVE AND LACCADIVE ARCHIPELAGOES. Being the Account of the Work carried on and of the Collections made by an Expedition during the years 1899 and 1900. Edited by J. Stanley Gardiner, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College,

Price
3s 6d net

Volume II. Supplement II., now ready.

Subscription
Terms

The work is now completed in ten parts, forming two volumes; Volume I consisting of four parts, and Volume II. of four parts and two Supplements. The subscription price for the complete work is 4l. 4s. net.

THE PRECEDENCE OF ENGLISH BISHOPS AND THE PROVINCIAL CHAPTER. By Chr. Wordsworth, M.A., Prebendary of Liddington in Lincoln Cathedral Church.

Demy 8vo
Paper covers
2s 6d net

An attempt is made in this pamphlet to ascertain the office and position of certain Bishops in the Provincial Chapter of Canterbury and to trace the history of the precedence of certain English Prelates.

London: Cambridge University Press Warehouse, Fetter Lane. C. F. CLAY, Manager.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S LIST.

PERSIA. By PROFESSOR A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON.
Past and Present. Illustrated. 17s. net.

Daily News.—"From the first page to the last the book is full of charm, and is as instructive as it is charming."

LIFE IN ANCIENT ATHENS:

The Social and Public Life of a Classical Athenian from Day to Day. By T. G. TUCKER, Litt.D.(Camb.), Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne. Illustrated, extra crown 8vo, 5s.
[*Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities.*]

AT THE BACK OF THE BLACK MAN'S MIND;

Or, Notes on the Kingly Office in West Africa. By R. E. DENNETT. With Illustrations. 8vo, 10s. net.

Nature.—"To any one interested in the Bantu languages or in the social organisation of the Bantu peoples, Mr. Dennett's book will be of great importance.... A valuable contribution to ethnology."

ENGLISH LITERATURE, From the Norman Conquest to Chaucer.

By WM. HENRY SCHOFIELD, Ph.D. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

Guardian.—"Must be ranked at once as by far the best account of the subject which has yet appeared.... His book is a real enlargement of the literary horizon, and we congratulate him most heartily on the success with which he has accomplished the first and most difficult half of his task."

GIORDANO BRUNO.

By J. LEWIS MCINTYRE, M.A. D.Sc. With Photogravure Plate. 8vo, 10s. net.

Speaker.—"A very useful and well-executed piece of work."

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

By W. H. S. JONES, M.A., Perse School, Cambridge. Globe 8vo, 1s. 6d.

"A First Year's Course on the Reform Method, with numerous Exercises, Grammatical Drill Tables, Latin Songs with Music, Summaries for Revision, Picture Composition Lessons, Vocabulary, &c."

SCIENTIFIC FACT AND METAPHYSICAL REALITY.

By R. B. ARNOLD. 8vo, 10s. net.

Nature.—"In originality of conception, vigour, and clearness of statement.... it would be with difficulty surpassed."

ANDREW A Tale of GOODFELLOW. 1805.

By HELEN H. WATSON. 6s.

Truth.—"Mrs. Watson has written a simple, sweet, and wholesome first novel of much promise."

THE POCKET "HARDY."

Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d. net each; or limp leather, 3s. 6d. net each.

Vol. IX.—THE TRUMPET-MAJOR.

SCORN OF WOMEN.

In Three Acts. By JACK LONDON. Globe 8vo, 5s. net.

MARS AND ITS CANALS.

By PERCIVAL LOWELL. Illustrated, 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

Messrs. HURST & BLACKETT
have in the press, and will
publish on the 30th inst.

INDISCREET LETTERS FROM PEKING.

Being the Notes of an Eye-Witness, which
set forth the real Story of the Siege and
Sack of a Distressed Capital in 1900.

Edited by B. L. PUTNAM WEALE,
Author of 'Manchu and Muscovite,' &c.
1 vol. demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

THE WORLD OF CRIME.

(Some True Incidents and Adventures).

By M. GORON,
Late Chief of the Paris Detective Police.
Edited by ALBERT KEYSEY.
Crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d. [Jan. 23.]

MY LADY NAN.

By BESSIE DILL,
Author of 'The Lords of Life,' 'The Final Goal,' &c.
Crown 8vo, price 6s. [Jan. 30.]

NOW READY, with Portrait Cover.

ROBERT FALCONER.

By Dr. GEORGE MACDONALD.
PRICE SIXPENCE.

Already issued by the same Author:—

DAVID ELGINBROD.
ALEC FORBES.
SIR GIBBIE.

NEW SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.

THE WHITE HOUSE. By Miss Braddon.

SABA MACDONALD. By "Rita."

THE YOUNGEST MISS MOWBRAY. By
Mrs. CROKER.

THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME. By Beatrice
WHITBY.

THE TYRANNY OF FAITH. By Carl
JOUBERT.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS O'HAGAN. By Justin
HUNTLY MCCARTHY.

KNIGHTHOOD'S FLOWER. By J. Bloun-
DELL BURTON.

THE ARK OF THE CURSE. By Miss
K. L. MONTGOMERY.

FORTUNES A-BEGGING. By Tom Gallon.

BACK O' THE MOON. By Oliver Onions.

ROUND OUR SQUARE. By Miss Henriette
CORKRAN.

HAZEL OF HAZELDEAN. By Mrs. Fred
REYNOLDS.

THE HOUSE OF THE WICKED. By W.
LE QUEUX.

AS YE HAVE SOWN. By Dolf Willarde.

THE AVENGING HOUR. By Prevost
BATTERSBY.

AN IMPETUOUS GIRL. By Adeline
SERGEANT.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,
182, High Holborn, W.C.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LAFCADIO HEARN.

BY
ELIZABETH BISLAND.

In 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits, Views, and
Facsimiles, price 24s. net.

The MORNING POST says:—

"Letters and life together make up a whole of intense fascination and of the profoundest interest to modern thought."

The DAILY TELEGRAPH says:—

"The two volumes will spread abroad a tardy knowledge about one of the most interesting personalities among the writers of the last quarter of the nineteenth century..... He reminds one of De Quincey, Poe, and Stevenson."

The STANDARD says:—

"They are wonderful letters, because they go straight to the heart of things, and only a man finely poised and highly equipped could have written them."

The TRIBUNE says:—

"There is nothing but praise for the way in which this memorial of a very notable man has been done."

The PALL MALL GAZETTE says:—

"A work of the intensest interest, a book that brings a complex and exotic subject into the area of criticism and contact, and should go a long way towards fixing his place in literature."

The WESTMINSTER GAZETTE says:—

"The life of Lafcadio Hearn was a romance, and his letters to many will be the more fascinating in that they are an exploration into the Unknown."

The DAILY NEWS says:—

"As one penetrates deeper and deeper into this rich collection of letters, one seems to be entering the inner and secret shrine, for here the writer was speaking from his heart with his own 'pen of fire.'"

The OBSERVER says:—

"To read the second volume of these letters is to get such an insight into the Japanese mind and into the Japanese view of the Western mind as will not be found in all the volumes of all the globe-trotters."

The WORLD says:—

"They bring us into close spiritual contact with one of the most poetical and distinguished of souls, and form a worthy monument to a genius which will be more highly appreciated a hundred years hence than it is to-day."

The BIRMINGHAM DAILY POST says:—

"These volumes reveal to us the living image of a great and picturesque personality. They have also a colour and romance seldom found in biographical literature."

The BRITISH WEEKLY says:—

"The book is alive with interest. It is indeed one of the most fascinating and holding among recent biographies, and I should be puzzled to think of any one quite its equal in a certain strange impressiveness."

London:
ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO., LTD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

CONTENTS.		PAGE
ENGLISH POLITICAL HISTORY, 1377-1485	65	65
THE LIFE OF SIR CHARLES BUNBURY	66	66
THE 'IMITATION' AND ITS AUTHOR	67	67
QUEEN MARGOT	68	68
THE KING OF COURT POETS	69	69
NEW NOVELS (Abbot's Verney; The Sacrifice; The World and Delia; Honour's Glassy Bubble; Izelle of the Dunes; The Outer Darkness)	70	70
SCHOOL-BOOKS	70	70
INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS ..	71	71
INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT MASTERS ..	72	72
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Naval Policy; New Zealand Official Year-Book; Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology; Aberdeen University Studies; Panel Books)	73-74	73-74
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	74	74
'WINGED WORDS'	75	75
LITERARY GOSSIP	75	75
SCIENCE—GEOGRAPHICAL BOOKS; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	77-79	77-79
FINE ARTS—THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SCULPTORS, PAINTERS, AND ENGRAVERS; THE LANDSCAPE EXHIBITION AT THE R.W.S. GALLERIES; THE NATIONAL GALLERY—FOREIGN CATALOGUE; GOSSIP; FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS	79-82	79-82
MUSIC—GERMAN OPERA; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	82-83	82-83
DRAMA—ÆSCHYLUS IN ENGLISH VERSE; THE ARDEN SHAKESPEARE; GOSSIP	83-84	83-84
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	84	84

LITERATURE

The History of England from the Accession of Richard II. to the Death of Richard III. (1377-1485). By C. Oman. 'Political History of England,' Vol. IV. (Longmans & Co.)

PROF. OMAN'S contribution to the new co-operative 'Political History' organized by Mr. W. Hunt and Mr. R. L. Poole, is marked both by great merits and considerable defects. Among the former we must place the striking gift of narrative—too rare among modern scholars—which our author undoubtedly possesses, and which has enabled him to tell his story with vigour, interest, picturesqueness of detail, and a shrewd eye to dramatic effect. Very spirited and brightly written are some of his accounts of events such as the Peasants' Rising or the battle of Agincourt; equally good are some of his characterizations of personages, notably those of Henry V., Edward IV., and Richard III.; and even more admirable are the flow and swing of the narrative, which carries one over the dull places, and keeps up one's interest to the end of a long story. More fortunate than his fellow-contributors to the mediæval periods of the 'Political History,' Mr. Oman has been assigned a comparatively short period of time, and has thus had free scope to use his gift as a story-teller by indulging in a somewhat detailed narrative. His reading is wide; he has worked from the sources; and he has skilfully steered his way over difficult places. The result is a volume which many besides historical specialists will read with interest, and, if they do not trouble themselves about minutiae, with great profit.

Yet there are some limitations to be

set against the undoubted merits of Prof. Oman's pleasant and readable book. Of all the writers who have as yet published their volumes in the 'Political History,' Prof. Oman has taken the most narrow and severely "political" view of his subject. Even the editorial note which set forth as the ideal of the series the publication of a "new Lingard," allows room for notices of "intellectual, social, and economic progress"; and some of the writers have managed to show that there are other sides to history than politics. But Prof. Oman seems to have found no difficulty in accepting a very old-fashioned conception of history. Even Stubbs's great work seems to him "not directly concerned with political history," though those who want a clear insight into the general political trend of the fifteenth century will still be wise to go to the 'Constitutional History' rather than to its more modern rivals. Apart from his elaborate account of the Peasants' Rising, there is little in Prof. Oman's book that deals with social or economic progress. The great material developments of the fifteenth century, the modernity which lurks under the feudal trappings, the expansion of foreign commerce, the growth of the wool trade, the diffusion of middle-class comfort unchecked by civil war, intellectual and academic history, the movement in art, the first faint indications of the Renaissance, the municipal development, are all touched by him in the lightest and most perfunctory spirit. Chaucer's name, if it occurs in the text, is not to be found in the index; and Caxton and the introduction of printing only figure in a sort of appendix to the character of Edward IV. No attempt is made to give a picture of the country at any period of the fifteenth century. Nothing but "civil and military transactions" are the writer's theme, except that he deals adequately with ecclesiastical history, especially as centring round Wycliffe and his followers. Almost the last incident outside the politico-ecclesiastical groove is the good account of Bishop Pecock's sufferings. Foreign policy—of course, of secondary importance at this period—is not treated very thoroughly. The relations of England to the rival Popes, and still more the part played by the English at Constance and Basel are slurred over. It cannot, therefore, be said that we can find in this volume even a summary of the whole development of the period.

Worse than Prof. Oman's somewhat limited view of history, for which he has some excuse in the *cadres* of his "series," are the not infrequent suggestions of carelessness that are to be found. In the general narrative the faults that result from this want of precision do not go deep, but trivial errors or slips are numerous. It looks as if the book has been written in a hurry by a man of a ready pen, wide reading, and a good memory, who had not taken the pains to control his conclusions or criticize his sources with the severity that we expect from an Oxford professor.

Names are given wrongly; dates are inaccurately cited; figures are copied out with the occasional substitution of one for another; sometimes the same point is made more than once; sources are followed inaccurately or blended without over much criticism. Individually Prof. Oman's faults do not much matter; but the accumulated weight of scores of small errors becomes serious. To these limitations must also be added a too rigid adherence to mere chronological order, some want of perspective, a judgment that is not always mature or even consistent, and occasional weakness of insight into constitutional and economic problems. The result is to diminish the value of an interesting work.

It is a weary task to write out a long list of errata, but it is necessary to substantiate our criticisms in some detail. We wish to lay no pedantic stress on trivial slips, whether of author or printer; but they are far too numerous. Instances may be quoted in "Glyndwrwy" (p. 168) for Glyndyvrwy; "Cerig Cennan" (p. 179), or in map "Caer Cynan," for Carreg Cennin; "Crotoy" (p. 291) for Le Crotoy; "Mortagne" (p. 328) for Mortain. "Leulighen" is read (p. 92 and elsewhere) for Leulinghen. The reference in the note on p. 165, should be not to "p. 79," but to p. 199; while the sentence "Gower's 'Vox Clamantis' or 'Chronica Tripartita,' ed. G. S. Macaulay, Oxford, 1897" (p. 510), which should run "Gower's 'Vox Clamantis' and 'Chronica Tripartita,' ed. G. C. Macaulay, Oxford, 1902," is an unimportant, but characteristic sample of the author's methods.

To turn to comparatively serious details, the following corrections may be suggested. Charles the Bad of Navarre was not "in possession of the county of Evreux.... in the right of his wife" (p. 10), but as the heir of his father. On p. 23 there are two slips in transcribing the population returns copied from Mr. Powell's 'Revolt of 1381 in East Anglia,' which Prof. Oman had cited correctly in his recent 'Great Revolt of 1381.' In the spirited story of the rising of the peasants the events of two days, June 12th and 13th, seem combined in an impossibly full single day, in which John Ball, after a 30-mile journey from Maidstone to Blackheath, preaches a sermon on the "morning of the 12th" (p. 38) to rebels who, according to p. 37, only arrive on the evening of that day, and still have time and strength to plunder the Savoy and the Temple. It seems that this arises from "12 June," p. 38, being a misprint for 13 June—a slip parallel to the habit of describing what the transcriber called an "anominale chronicle" as an "anomal Chronicle." More serious is the statement that the warden of the Marshalsea was murdered in Westminster Abbey "at dawn." But the chronicle says that this outrage happened "al heure de tierce," that is, 9 A.M. or later, which is not exactly daybreak in June. Later Prof. Oman speaks of Richard "taking the sacrament" when his authority says simply that he prayed and made

his offering. On p. 58 he picturesquely makes Bishop Despensers hear about the Norfolk rebellion at "Burghley House by Stamford town." Apart from the fact that this Burghley House was built 200 years later, the fighting prelate was really at his own manor of Burley, near Oakham, in Rutland, a dozen miles away from the Burghley of the Cecils and Tennyson. Too exclusive stress is laid upon the poll-tax in giving the political causes of the rising, and the account here will have to be supplemented by reference to Stubbs's broader treatment of the same subject. On p. 135 Prof. Oman misapprehends the chief point of Prof. Tait's article on the death of Thomas of Gloucester. The Parliament was not informed that Gloucester had "expired in his prison at Calais on 27 Aug." No mention was made of the date of his death on that occasion, for the simple reason that it had been publicly announced a month before the occasion when the Earl Marshal pleaded it to Parliament as a reason for not producing him for trial. The wonder of the judge sent to hear Gloucester's confession early in September is not brought out, though, of course, it was due to his being suddenly summoned to receive the depositions of a man officially announced as dead. It is arbitrary on p. 141 to make Northumberland and March the only two "representatives of the older baronage" on the Parliamentary Committee of 1398, for Worcester, Northumberland's brother, was as much representative of it as was the head of the house of Percy. Henry IV. had not (p. 155) been "twice to the Holy Land" and "once on crusade" to Prussia, but once to the Holy Land and twice to Prussia. Sycharth, Owen Glendower's "chief seat," was not "in the valley of the Upper Dee, near Corwen" (p. 108) — that is where Glyndyrdwy is—but in the parish of Llansilin, near Oswestry. In Prof. Oman's map Sycharth is placed neither where he thinks it is nor where it really is, but some distance south of the Dee. Owen moreover had no need to boast of his descent in the "female line" from the old kings of Powys (p. 168), as he was their undoubted descendant in the direct male line; and we do not think that there is evidence that he "followed Henry of Lancaster abroad in some of his foreign expeditions." On p. 171 the procedure of legislation in 1401 is, with some lack of precision, assimilated to the more modern fashion of "legislation by Bill." On p. 173 the Welsh standard is described as a "golden dragon on a silver ground," which is bad heraldry as well as inaccurate history; elsewhere it is more precisely called a "red dragon." The battle Pilleth was fought, not on June 17th (p. 176), but on St. Alban's Day, June 22nd. The English expedition to France did not land "near Cape La Hague," but at the harbour of Saint-Vaast-de-la-Hougue, at the east extremity of the Cotentin. Cape La Hague at the west extremity is nearly thirty miles

away, and its rocky cliffs do not invite an army to land there. On pp. 232 and 285 there is a certain amount of repetition, even in phrase, in describing the character of Henry V. Sir John Oldcastle's "remarkable letter" to the "Bohemian enquirers" (p. 234) cannot be cited as a proof of the writer's theological and literary skill. The fact that Archbishop Arundel at Oldcastle's trial ordered that the orthodox teaching on the matters at issue should be translated into English, on account of the prisoner's want of learning, is almost conclusive evidence that the Lollard chief could not read Latin. It is hard to agree with Prof. Oman that Humphrey of Gloucester was murdered, since, if there had been a colourable ground for the suspicion, an accusation of the crime would surely have been brought against Suffolk in 1450. Prof. Oman contents himself with remarking on the odd fact that Suffolk was not charged with the murder; we cannot believe that his enemies would have missed so telling a point if there had really been a *prima facie* case against him. On the last line of p. 390 "nephew" should be "cousin"; and as Berwick was not yielded till later, Roxburgh was not in 1460 "the last remaining fragment of the old Scottish conquests of Edward III." (p. 394). Lord Montagu was not taken prisoner at Towton (p. 406); he had apparently been captured at St. Albans by the Lancastrians, and was found at York when the victorious Yorkists arrived. Norham was not technically "in Northumberland;" (p. 415), as its district was an outlying portion of the Durham Palatinate. Henry VI. was captured not "in Lancashire" (p. 425), but in Yorkshire, though not far from the border, and not "at the end of two years" after the truce with Scotland, but after little more than one year. The account of the division of the Warwick estates between Clarence and Gloucester on p. 452 is not precise. There is no record in the patents that Edward IV. "granted" the Beauchamp inheritance to Clarence, as he granted Sheriff Hutton and Middleham to Gloucester even before his marriage. Clarence held, or strove to hold, as husband of Isabella Neville, all of the Beauchamp and Montagu lands not granted away, and the question was not as to Anne Neville's "dower rights" after her marriage to Gloucester, but as to her share as coheirress with her elder sister. The business was settled in 1474 by a partition of the Beauchamp lands by Act of Parliament, while the Neville estates in the North were reconfirmed to Gloucester in 1475. Nothing of the "income tax of 1472" was got "from Durham or Cheshire" (p. 457) because those palatinates were outside the scope of Parliamentary grants. In the useful section on authorities care is not always taken to mention available editions or the best edition; and there are omissions of important foreign sources, and of modern books, especially French and German, but some English.

An index which leaves out, *inter alia*, Normandy, Anjou, Bishop Bokingham of Lincoln, Archbishop Alexander Neville of York, and Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and confuses in one entry, "John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk," the three dukes of that name who flourished from 1424 to 1471, cannot be looked upon as ideal. There are excellent genealogies and battle-plans, but neither of the maps gives so much information as it might, especially the rather perfunctory English one; while in the French one, which is generally good, there are a few names slightly misplaced. We are sorry to have laboured so long at the ungracious task of fault-finding, especially in the case of so bright and pleasant a book. If Prof. Oman would be a little more deliberate, his high qualities as a writer would be less likely to be impaired by such laxities as are to be found here. Luckily, a careful revision might correct the majority of these slips for a second edition.

The Life of Sir Charles J. F. Bunbury, Bart. With an Introductory Note by Sir Joseph Hooker. Edited by his Sister-in-Law Mrs. Henry Lyell. 2 vols. (John Murray.)

THE ordinary run of readers will pronounce these volumes to be overloaded with botany, geology, and descriptions of places and buildings, but chiefly with botany. Even from the scientific point of view, little is gained by page after page of "I have found *Hypnum splendens*, *squarrosum*, and *Schreberi*, in good fruit for the first time here," and so forth. We cannot help thinking that Mrs. Henry Lyell would have conveyed a clearer idea of her brother-in-law's attainments if she had made a more sparing use of his correspondence, and printed instead a characteristic extract or two from his contributions to the journals of the Linnean and Geological Societies. That, however, is a matter of opinion. There can be no denial of the interest attaching to her general presentment of a high-minded and cultivated life in its many aspects.

Sir Charles Bunbury's mother was a daughter of General Fox, the brother of Charles James Fox. He was thus brought up under the shadow, as it were, of Holland House and its literary associations. Miss Fox, Lord Holland's sister, he knew intimately, and in November, 1835,

"she gave me an account of her meeting Coleridge, at Bowood, some years ago: soon after the beginning of dinner, someone happened to mention the literature of Germany, upon which Coleridge launched into a dissertation on that subject and continued to hold forth during the whole time of dinner without pause or interruption, allowing no one else to get in a word. After he had joined the ladies in the drawing-room, he volunteered to repeat 'Christabel,' which was then unpublished, and went through the whole of it without stopping. He used to prime himself for society by large doses of laudanum. Miss Fox says

that Jeremy Bentham's manners were quite unlike those of anyone else, but there was a singular charm in them, they were so perfectly natural and simple."

The allusion to Bentham is curious, because Miss Fox is identified by Hayward with the unnamed lady who figures in Bowring's biography of the philosopher as his first and only love. Shortly before his death, it will be remembered, Bentham sent her a playful "love epistle," touching on the past, and was indescribably hurt and disappointed when there arrived a cold and distant reply. Rogers (described as "delightfully agreeable, full of good anecdotes and just remarks, of good sense, kindness, and feeling"), Moore, and Sydney Smith were among the celebrities whom Sir Charles Bunbury met at Holland House, Bowood, and elsewhere. Miss Fox was responsible for the following story:—

"Talking of Lord John Russell's success as a speaker, and the way in which his talents have triumphed over natural disadvantages, she told me a droll saying of Sydney Smith's. When Lord John first began to distinguish himself in Parliament, and it was still apprehended that his small frame and feeble voice would hinder his complete success, Sydney Smith said that 'he certainly would be the leader of the House, if one could but persuade Sir Watkin Williams Wynn to swallow him!'—Sir Watkin being a huge, big man."

Twisleton, who should have known, ascribed to Lord Holland in Bunbury's hearing the saying that Sir Philip Francis could not have been the author of 'Junius,' because he, so vain a man, could not have avoided pluming himself on such a work. But in Parkes's and Merivale's biography the remark is attributed to Dr. Parr, and we are told on Lady Francis's authority that her husband was grimly diverted when he came across it in print. As C. W. Dilke and Fraser Rae have shown in *The Athenæum*, Francis did plume himself on his pretended authorship.

Sir Charles Bunbury saw many lands. As a young man he stayed at Rio de Janeiro with his uncle Henry Stephen Fox, the British Minister, an indolent, refined, and able man. He visited another relative, Sir George Napier, the Governor of the Cape, and his impressions of the Boers are worth reading even now. Later he was in Italy during the stirring year of 1848, and sympathized with Pius IX. on his incongruous position of reforming Pope. But travel with Sir Charles was subsidiary to science, and he became more and more absorbed in the discoveries of the Victorian era. He was much exercised as to the authorship of 'Vestiges of Creation,' and Brougham, Sir Richard Vyvyan, and Lady Lovelace appear to have been identified with that work before conjecture hit the mark in Robert Chambers. So early as 1845 Sir Charles had a talk with Darwin, who made a pregnant admission:—

"He avowed himself to some extent a believer in the transmutation of species, though not, he said, exactly according to the doctrine either of Lamarck or of the 'Vestiges.' But he admitted that all the

leading botanists and zoologists, of this country at least, are on the other side."

When 'The Origin of Species' appeared Sir Charles Bunbury chronicled its reception.

His closest ally, however, in scientific research was Lyell, with whom he became a sort of connexion through his marriage with a daughter of the agreeable and accomplished Leonard Horner. The character of that great man has been so fully illustrated in his biography that little that is new remains to be known about him. But Bunbury's tribute to him when he died is felicitous, and elsewhere he does ample justice to Lyell's loyal acceptance of the Darwinian theory.

Foreign savants—Alphonse de Candolle and Berthollet, for example—appear in these pages, touched on, sometimes, with a rather vague amiability. By way of compensation, that old man eloquent, Alexander von Humboldt, is presented to the life, pouring forth his discursive reminiscences:—

"He talked very agreeably of various eminent men whom he had known, of Warren Hastings, and especially Canning, with whom he was intimate, and whom he described as having a peculiar charm in his manners and conversation. Canning, he said, was not in the least Frenchified, as accomplished and agreeable men of some countries, Russians in particular, are apt to be; he retained all the characteristics of an Englishman, and at the same time was as agreeable as a man can possibly be. When Canning was appointed Governor-General of India, one of the first things he did during his short tenure of that office, was to write to Humboldt, asking him to accompany him to India."

Of Ranke we are told that his face had "an expression of shrewdness, almost of cunning, rather than power." He was certainly not among the most agreeable of beings.

Bunbury's friendships were not confined to men of science; he regarded Charles Kingsley with affection, and quotes him as almost a fanatic for Germany during the war of 1870. As Sir Joseph Hooker remarks in his admirable 'Introductory Note,' Bunbury held well-reasoned and temperate views on the works of contemporary authors, while his relationship to the Napiers enabled him to glean much military knowledge. Thus Sir William Napier, when in old age, gave him a remarkable anticipation of the effect of the Armstrong gun:—

"Then he went on to talk with equal fluency and energy of the new Armstrong gun, which he thinks will make a complete revolution in the methods and prospects of war: principally by its effect in naval engagements and against sea-coast towns: on land he thinks its principal effect will be to render battles more distant and more indecisive."

Bunbury was not above recording Court and political gossip of a harmless kind. Thus he describes Queen Victoria's especial courtesy to John Bright when he went to Windsor to kiss hands; and notes a jest about Trench:—

"When the Archbishop of Dublin was speaking on the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords, Lord Chelmsford and Lord Derby were sitting side by side listening to him. At last Lord Chelmsford said, 'This is a very deep Trench.'—'And a very long one,' replied Lord Derby in a doleful tone."

Mrs. Lyell might have identified the Viceroy of Egypt, of whom Bunbury tells a story on the same page, with the cynical Ismail, and corrected in the text his spelling of B. R. Haydon's name, which is given as "Haydn" (vol. ii. p. 89). "Twisleton" in the index should be "Twisleton." But such trivial blemishes do little harm to her competent editing of her brother-in-law's interesting correspondence.

Thomas à Kempis: his Age and Book.
By J. E. C. de Montmorency. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is an excellent and thorough book on the famous 'Imitation of Christ' and its author. Mr. de Montmorency, indeed, says it would need many books to treat the matter thoroughly; but his is sufficient for all practical purposes. He discusses in successive sections the writer's epoch, his life and personality, the disputed authorship, the manuscripts; analyzes the structure of the book; and then deals with its subject and its mysticism. All is done with the sedulousness of a devout student, and with sympathetic intelligence. The value of his volume is enhanced by reproductions of illuminations, woodcuts, and specimen pages from MSS. of, or connected with, the 'Imitation.' For such a book, it has, further, the merit of cheapness. Truly, it shows we have gone a long way from the day when even such a writer as De Quincey could sneer at à Kempis as a worthless author who owed his repute to the fact that he was a mediæval substitute for the Bible.

Yet the book is not one to be swallowed whole. It might have been almost a manual to à Kempis but for one circumstance. How often do we guilelessly conceive ourselves to be reading a loving and understanding treatise on a writer, when we become uneasily aware that we are cozened, that the author has an axe of his own to grind! Mr. de Montmorency has an axe to grind—and sharpens it on à Kempis. It is most evident in the section on à Kempis's age. He sets up a distinction between the visible or official Church and an invisible Church, existing within the official Church, of which it is the truly vital and Catholic part. It showed itself in a movement for social reform, leading logically to the French Revolution; and a mystical, Platonizing movement, from which issued such figures as St. Catharine of Siena, St. Bridget of Sweden, and Thomas à Kempis. Curiously, the author seems to have no sympathy with the avowed Neo-Platonists of the Renaissance (if we may judge from negative signs),

who were surely the logical result of the Platonic mysticism to which he refers, and with which he connects the eminent Catholic mystics mentioned. It might seem an obvious objection that the mediæval Church never lacked mystics. But Mr. de Montmorency claims them all for his invisible Church. They formed the chain by which Platonic mysticism was kept alive and handed down from St. Augustine, who in his turn absorbed it indirectly from Plotinus; and they are represented as essentially one with the Lollards and other more or less avowed rebels to Church authority. In fact, the author claims unity and a common movement for all mysticism, orthodox or unorthodox, throughout the mediæval Church, if not the Christian era, down to the mystical movement of our own day, with which, as a forerunner, he desires to identify à Kempis.

Right or wrong, this strong bias introduces an element of special pleading which requires the reader to be on his guard, to read the author's views and statements with a certain allowance. When a writer can conjoin Gerson, Fénelon, and Rousseau as precursors of the Revolution, he is evidently capable of extremes, and lacking in temperate sanity, where his pet foibles are concerned. The influence of his theory is evident in his handling of the 'Imitation' itself, as when, for example, he emphasizes its Platonic element absorbed from St. Augustine, who himself (Mr. de Montmorency contends) was influenced by the Plotinian philosophy of his friend Victorinus. After more even than by Plato himself. It is a plausible contention, of course; and, with the needful caution, the reader will find Mr. de Montmorency's handling of the book full of suggestion and matter for reflection. In treating purely evidential questions, such as the authorship, he is sane and dispassionate enough. He is interested mainly in the mystical aspect of the 'Imitation,' and his analysis is a defence of its mysticism, as it appears to Mr. de Montmorency, from the charges and limitations urged against it.

But had à Kempis been merely a mystic, he would have had no more readers among us than other and greater mystics. His power is in his profound humanity. His appeal to the English mind is, in a way, somewhat like the appeal of Herbert's poetry. Both, in their diverse ways, bring mysticism down to earth, or leaven daily life with mysticism: they blend the subtleties of spirituality with a homely practicality, a Teutonic common sense, which seems in other hands alien to mysticism, and is conspicuously absent from the recognized type of Teutonic mystic. Hence their twofold appeal alike to the most aerial and the most practical minds. A Kempis is in more than one way a singular union of opposites. As Mr. de Montmorency shows, he rested absolutely on the past and present of Christianity, he anticipated no future developments; yet he remains quick and vital to a generation which has drifted far from the

moorings of the past. His book, as Mr. de Montmorency again shows, is elaborately structural, formal, artificial, and unspontaneous in composition and plan; it is written in a cunning species of rhythmic or semi-metrical prose (whence the English copies style it 'Musica Ecclesiastica'), with a kind of musical notation to show the cadence; yet it has all the effect of the simplest and most unmediated spontaneity, of a spiritual diary straight from the heart. It is often (in this respect like most of the mediæval Doctors) almost a cento from Scripture, and draws freely on a variety of sources; yet its language has a profound impress of direct personality. In the miracle which welds these opposites to a homogeneity, in the combination of wisdom and simple practicality, meditative gravity and deep truth of emotional experience, and in the breath of humble fraternal love which gives a fragrance to it all, lies the grip of the book on all generations. It is not only a voice from the cloister, it is also the beating of a heart.

Queen Margot, Wife of Henry of Navarre.

By H. Noel Williams. (Harper & Brothers.)

THE brilliant, but ill-starred wife of Henry of Navarre, familiarly known in France as La Reine Margot, is, we fancy, little more than the shadow of a name to the ordinary English reader. It is true that her memoirs (so highly esteemed by Sainte-Beuve) were translated by the late Lady Currie, and biographical works by English writers have appeared of late years dealing with Coligny, Jeanne d'Albret, and Henry of Navarre himself, not to mention Miss Sichel's interesting study of Catherine de Médicis. Still, it is probable that, except in the case of readers of Dumas, Mr. Noel Williams will come to most "general readers" as the herald of this fascinating princess.

On the whole, the author has succeeded in his endeavour to give a full and impartial account of her life, and has acquitted himself satisfactorily of his secondary aim—that of sketching the historical events "in which she was more or less directly concerned." We must, however, make one reservation as to the execution of the latter part of his undertaking: the situation in the Netherlands at the time of Anjou's expedition will hardly, as it stands, be very clear to the unhistorical reader, to whom, moreover, the slight and scanty references made to William of Orange can hardly prove aught but puzzling. The Flemish adventure was one of the most picturesque episodes in Marguerite's career, but can hardly be appreciated until more light is shed upon the circumstances. For Marguerite herself it was a triumph of mingled daring and diplomacy, which was, however, fated to fail on account of the untoward conditions inherent in the general situation.

Mr. Williams seems to have made a careful study of French authorities, both

contemporary and recent. In his use of the former he appears to rely a little too much upon L'Estoile, whose weakness for the picturesque he has himself admitted in a note. A few pages further on he refers to him in the text as "a worthy man, but the most credulous of chroniclers." As to modern writers, he is judicious in his citations from the panegyrical Comte de Saint-Poney, but follows M. Merki (whose 'La Reine Margot et la Fin des Valois' was reviewed in these columns on May 6th, 1905) so closely that not infrequently his text is a mere translation. He avoids, however, certain indiscretions which the French writer permitted himself. Mr. Williams has at times a disconcerting habit of quoting without naming an authority; and in some cases (e.g., the note as to La Noue, p. 103) his foot-notes are hardly to the point. But generally we have found him clear and careful, as well as invariably agreeable to read.

There can be little doubt that the author is justified in his decided refusal to accept as sincere the attitude which Marguerite in her memoirs takes up towards Henri, Duc de Guise. It can hardly be questioned that this *bel ambitieux* had possession of her girlish heart, however innocent their relations were. Her intimacy with the house of Lorraine was a legitimate cause of alarm to the house of Valois; but after Guise's marriage and her own this first source of offence to her family was substantially removed, and for the consistent hatred which her brother Henri bore her some other cause must be found. So far as we are aware, none has been suggested except the baneful influence of the *mignons*; yet this was one of the strongest factors in her tragic career.

On another point, Margot's devoted attachment to her youngest brother, the suitor of Elizabeth of England, we also get no additional light. The reason of the strange affection which led a woman of her tastes and character to risk so much for a worthless blunderer such as he was may be found, perhaps, merely in the accident of early association; but political interests probably counted for something. Nor has Mr. Williams any new ideas as to the relations between Marguerite and her husband. There was probably some personal respect felt for each other by the couple whom fate forced into a closer association than spontaneous choice would have dictated, and whose interests were, for a time, identical. But it is certain that whilst the woman treated of in this book gives decided proofs of a capacity for loyal friendship, the man makes but a sorry return for it—in fact, shows himself at his worst in his conduct towards her.

As to the single crime, outside amatory irregularities, imputed to the Queen of Navarre by her enemies, the English author takes a bolder line than M. Merki. With regard to the murder of her mortal enemy, Du Guast, to whom, he admits, she showed herself implacable, Mr. Williams points out that De Thou, "the

most reliable witness," does not name any one, but "merely says that a woman of the highest rank" went to seek Viteaux (the assassin) in his hiding-place; that L'Estoile's account is equally vague; that Brantôme, who reports her joy at the *mignon's* death, denies that she had any concern in it; and that, besides all this, her close imprisonment in the Louvre when the murder was planned and executed made it impossible that Marguerite should have been the nocturnal visitor who spurred on Viteaux to the deed, and, according to Michelet ("that inimitable embroiderer of historical fact," as our author, with some exaggeration, terms him), actually surrendered herself to his embraces. Our author, on the authority of Bouillon's memoirs, corrects the picturesque version, accepted by so good a writer as Mr. Willert, of the defection of the Huguenot governor of La Réole. *En revanche*, he seems to credit Marguerite with responsibility for the so-called "Lover's War." He agrees with modern French biographers in acquitting Marguerite of any connexion with the death of Joyeuse and the interception of his dispatches—a deed which formed the pretext for the cruel outrage which Henri III. soon afterwards perpetrated upon his sister. The scene of it Mr. Williams places (on what authority he does not state) "about four leagues from Paris, between Palaiseau and Saint-Clair," appending a note as to other localities named by contemporaries.

One hardly gets so vivid an impression from Mr. Noel Williams as from M. Merki of the sufferings of the Queen between her enforced withdrawal from Agen and her finding a "rock of refuge" at Usson through her arrangement with Canillac; yet there is no substantial difference in the two accounts. The English writer is also more reticent in dwelling upon the glories of the setting sun when the stormy day was nearing its end. The refusal of Margot to allow her husband to marry any one of his well-known ladies, and her agreement to help him to marry any candidate acceptable to the Pope, are on record. Yet the divorced Queen's magnanimity towards her successor, and the happy domestic relations which followed—once the ex-Queen was seen on her knees beside Marie de Médicis's bed, on which sat Henri Quatre and the Dauphin playing with a puppy—emerge as clearly in the present as in the earlier book. It is manifest from her letters in the Sully memoirs that Marguerite had qualities which, in favourable circumstances, would have enabled her to play as influential a part in public affairs as her mother did. "Apart from the folly of love she was very sensible," remarks Tallemant des Réaux.

It is a pity that more care was not bestowed upon the correction of the proofs by the author of this handsome volume. Not only do we get misspellings such as "Pont à Moussin," "Châtellerault," and "Cosséo" (for Cossé), but such eyesores as "Société de Académique" (in a note

on p. 204) and "Treaty of Nimeugen" (note, p. 203) have been allowed to pass; while "Miserere" is fully accented as if it were a French word. On p. 243 "Catherine went to the new King," should appear as either "wrote" or "sent" (with omitted words added). Marguerite's chariot, on a certain unfortunate occasion, is described as "easily recognisable from its being *guilt*" (p. 147). Mr. Williams is too fond of writing "troupe" for *troop*; his printer can hardly be held responsible for making the Maas the river which flows through Antwerp, or Charles VI. the successor of Louis XI. But to compensate for these shortcomings the volume has several finely reproduced portraits of the principal figures mentioned in it, and an index extending to some eighteen pages.

The King of Court Poets. By Edmund G. Gardner. (Constable & Co.)

SOME time ago, when reviewing Mr. Gardner's 'Dukes and Poets in Ferrara,' we expressed a wish that he would one day deal with Ariosto more exclusively, suggesting for his consideration an edition of the satires, to which other autobiographical pieces might be added, in preference to telling over again a story which, in all details of the least importance, is familiar to every student of Italian literature, and accessible in many forms. This would have been a somewhat original work, for English editions of Italian classics (apart from Dante) are few and far between—of classics of the second order there are none, except Panizzi's 'Bojardo and Ariosto': a curious and rather melancholy state of things to note in the country which once offered a heartier welcome to Italian literature than perhaps any other in Europe. However, there are some things, besides mediocre poets, to which the *columnæ* will not concede the right to exist; and Mr. Gardner may have been wise in adhering to his original design, and making his present work a sequel—not without some repetitions—to his former.

As to the general execution of the work, there is not much to be added to what we said in noticing its predecessor. Mr. Gardner takes a good deal of pains with his authorities, and puts his information together as well as can be expected of any one except a highly trained historian in dealing with that complicated time, when parties and alliances shifted from day to day, and no ruler of a State could be sure that in the next week he might not be fighting for its existence—and his own—against a confederation of his allies of that day. Conceive a condition of society in which a reigning prince, having gone to Rome to make some kind of terms with a rapacious Pope, whereby a portion of his territories might be preserved to him, was forced to fly suddenly from the city for the safety of his own person, and disappeared from the ken of all but a few faithful friends for the space of three months. This particular duke

—Alfonso with the bushy beard and singularly modern cut of face, the husband of Lucrezia Borgia, the admirer of Michelangelo, the Armstrong or Whitworth of his day—attracts one a good deal. He tried, under no small difficulties, to rule his people well, and stayed among them when the plague raged in the city—rough of tongue and at times overbearing, but upright, simple in habits, and fairly clean-living in a treacherous, luxurious, and profligate age. He was kind to Ariosto, and took him up when his first patron—the soldierly, but not refined Cardinal Ippolito—cast him off. If he did not treat the ornament of his city with any lavish bounty, at least he did not let him want. By an "unexpected choice" he set him to do an honourable and not badly paid job—a queer one, it might be thought, for an elderly man of letters in weak health—that of bringing to order an outlying and turbulent province. The poet—mainly, it would seem, by common sense and good-nature—accomplished this fairly well, making friends not only of the faction-leaders, but also of the highwaymen who naturally found the unsettled state of society good for their trade. He could be firm, too, on occasion; and if he did not leave the Garfagnana a model province, one may believe that without what he had done his successor would hardly have fulfilled his boast that he would clear it of outlaws in a month. At any rate, as Mr. Gardner puts it, "for more than three years he had stood forward, even as the greatest poet of his country two centuries before, as the *vir prædicans iustitiam*"; and let us hope that he really got more enjoyment out of the work than he was always inclined to allow. His dispatches, it may be added, survive to show how he worked.

On one matter, which, however, has not much to do with Ariosto, we feel inclined to demur to a phrase of Mr. Gardner's. The murder of Cardinal Alidosi by the Duke of Urbino in the street of Ravenna was no doubt a savage act; but the cardinal was a thoroughly bad fellow in every way—a traitor and a good deal worse than that; and it is hard on Filippo Maria to set down his sudden act, which, Mr. Gardner admits, men regarded as one of divine judgment, as no more than that of a defeated man "mad with bestial fury."

The main fault of the book is a certain tendency to verbosity. Letters and speeches are quoted at rather unnecessary length—a practice which we have observed to be common among those who have recently written on this period. At the same time, some things which it would not have taken much space to give in full are merely indicated, as with Ariosto's charming inscription for his newly built house—one of the prettiest and neatest things ever turned out by a scholar of any age. Then, with regard to the cardinal's famous "Dove diavolo" remark, why not, instead of referring to Campori's doubtless excellent "reasons for regarding the whole story as apocryphal" (trust

a modern Italian critic for that!), have given some account of the history of the tale?—where it is first found, or where the traditional evidence on which, according to Panizzi, it rests, is preserved. If the poet himself may be trusted, the cardinal on at least one occasion made a reference to the disposal of his verses which forms a fitting parallel to the flower of speech which, as with the permission of Signor Campori we shall continue to believe, hailed the appearance of the 'Furioso.'

Mr. Gardner must beware of eccentricities in his vocabulary—a fault to which people who read a good deal in a language not their own are specially liable. *Distendere*, for example, is good Italian for what we, in speaking of military operations, call "extending"; but it is not English to speak of a "distended line of guns." "Incitive" is, so far as we know, neither English nor Italian; perhaps "incentive" is meant. Why say "eternalize" when "immortalize" is ready to hand? "Discounted" is not a synonym of "disregarded." It is, we suppose, hopeless to expect Mr. Gardner to give up calling a university a "Studio"; but it seems unnecessary, when we have a good word for the thing, to use one that means in English something entirely different. Could he not have found out what the personage who appears as "Vit-furst" called himself? For a German name the form is not convincing; and the practice of writing names as they appear in foreign documents seems to show a lack of finish.

The book will, it is to be hoped, send some readers to Ariosto. The present fashion for Dante (which is only in a small degree literary) seems to have extinguished all interest in the Cinquecentists; it is a pity, for our own literature owes much to them. Of course, to enjoy Ariosto one must resolutely turn one's back on Dante for the time; the Renaissance, as Savonarola found, had no use for mystics; but no one interested in the phrases of human thought can neglect it, and no one can understand it who does not know his Ariosto.

NEW NOVELS.

Abbot's Verney. By R. Macaulay. (John Murray.)

THE merit of this able novel lies chiefly in the striking illustration it affords of that "manly and self-respecting reserve" which is supposed to dignify the family relations of Englishmen, and which in effect is doubtless responsible for much of the misunderstanding and discomfort of our national domestic life. We hope that it is not often carried to such an extent as between the grandfather and grandson in this book. The consequent waste of happiness, affection, and money is from the Philistine reviewer's point of view even more irritating than deplorable; yet it is impossible not to feel some degree of sympathy for both the persons concerned, especially the younger, who is natural and attractive beyond the general

measure of heroes in fiction. His "struggle for existence" during the hot season in Rome is an original and convincing piece of description, though the purposelessness of it all rather detracts from the artistic effect. The heroine is frankly something of a bore, and carries to excess, to say the least, her principle of tactful non-intervention.

The Sacrifice. By Alphonse Courlander. (Fisher Unwin.)

A COMMON enough phase of English village life is here told with little restraint, the merely physical aspects of existence being dwelt on with the detail which is often mistaken for power. Relief from the prevailing sordidness is found in the local Barley Sheaf, where the discussion of imperial and other topics by bibulous yokels is happily described. Of the three central figures, Mora is just an ordinary village type—a woman who prefers the animal virility of the sailor Goland, the father of her child, to the physical unattractiveness of Mark, the meek, the good, the effeminate, whose sheltering name and home she abandons at the call of the stronger man.

The World and Delia. By Curtis Yorke. (John Long.)

A TALE of the late unfolding of a man's love for a girl half his age requires powerful handling if it is to escape the term "hackneyed." The book before us will not escape the designation, though in these agitated times we prefer to call it restful. There is no dominating situation or person, but the after-taste is sweet and wholesome.

Honour's Glassy Bubble. By E. Gerard. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS story produces not only an effect of endlessness, but also of having no true beginning. The action lasts about sixty years. The early part suggests a retrospect that is always about to merge into a picture of later date, but this is not completely realized. Perhaps the author was handicapped by her purpose, which is to depict the continental system of duelling, especially as it existed in parts of Austria and Hungary. The fate of almost every one in the story turns on this motive. In fact, in one career several such episodes occur, with the result that a wife and mother is driven mad, and the nightmare of the duel becomes her *idée fixe*. She looks on it as a monster whose function it is to separate her from all she holds dear. The want of art in the reiteration of circumstances is conspicuous.

Izelle of the Dunes. By C. Guise Mitford. (John Long.)

THE promise of a thrilling plot, which a preliminary glance at these pages gives, is not satisfied as the outline is filled in. The quiet beauty of Dutch

environment is sufficiently realized, perhaps even, like the portrait of the village priest, idealized. The characterization of the great oculist, nursing through long years his scheme of vengeance against the rich man who had wronged him—a vengeance delayed by the spell of his victim's gentle daughter—fails to grip the imagination, as does also the invertebrate lover who narrates the story. Details of a catastrophe which should have been dramatic are merely nauseating.

The Outer Darkness. By R. H. Wright. (Greening.)

THIS novel belongs to a class that we do not often think worthy of notice, but as many such books are published, we attempt for once to notice it. A mere sketch of the plot would be its own parody. Indeed, it reads like a burlesque of one of Mr. Rider Haggard's more extravagant efforts. The narrative is found in a mysterious casket on a South Sea island, and is vouched for by the editor. It begins with the death of the narrator and his reception into the other world. Apparently he is rejected as one of the goats by "the King," and is transferred to a very carnal region ruled over by an unscrupulous and beautiful queen. The loss of mortal flesh does not seem to militate at all against human appetites and human desires. After the prolongation of similar stuff to the point of satiety, the book abruptly ends. Whether it is intended to mean anything at all, and if so, what, we are unable to imagine. Whoso runs may read and wonder.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

WE notice the following school-books and publications in addition to those reviewed last week.

Readings in English History from Original Sources. By R. B. Morgan and E. J. Bailey. (Blackie.)—Teachers of history cannot fail to recognize in this well-printed and beautifully illustrated little book a most useful aid in concentrating interest in the special period studied. Experience has shown that boys appreciate a change from the ordinary school-history, and delight in William of Malmesbury's account of the battle of Senlac, or in the story of the White Ship as given by Ordericus Vitalis. We hope that this, the first book of the series, dealing with events from B.C. 54 to A.D. 1154, will be speedily followed by its companions, as they will supply what has long been needed in our schools.

Higher English, by F. J. Rahtz (Methuen), is meant for the London Matriculation and similar examinations. It is a good practical exposition of English language and grammar, including *précis*, though it is concerned with rules rather than the history which underlies and explains apparent anomalies. We do not agree with the author's view of the gerund, but he generally gives briefly views that are correct, and the examples are well chosen. There are specimens of examination papers; and we are glad to find a good index.

Natural Elocution. By M'Hardy Flint. (Blackie.)—The aim of the writer, as expressed by himself, is to develop an

elocation which is natural to the speaker, being latent, and awaiting only the necessary training. Teachers and students will find this book well stocked with good advice and hints.

A Geography of Europe and the British Isles. By Miss L. Milroy. (Blackie.)—No better geography for junior classes has come under our notice than Miss Milroy's book, for in it the facts and details of each country are presented in simple yet interesting language, with just sufficient allusion to history to prove attractive to boys or girls. Names of places are given in bold type; and each chapter is followed by a map and useful summary.

The Plain-Text Shakespeare (Blackie) offers the greater plays, e.g., 'The Tempest,' 'Coriolanus,' 'King Henry V.,' and others, in limp cloth at fourpence. Cheapness could no further go. The same firm publish *Heroes of the European Nations*, by A. R. Hope Moncrieff. This is a skeleton history of Europe from the Greeks and Trojans to Wellington, and represents what the present reviewer believes to be the best method of making history interesting to young and old alike. The whole book contains only 194 pages, so the characters of the great men are very compressed, and sometimes the result is an unfair picture. Augustus, for instance, is, we think, ill-treated.

Messrs. George Philip & Son send us Set I. of their series of *Model Test Maps*, which includes eight countries, and is meant for hanging on the walls of a schoolroom. These maps exhibit without any names the main features of mountains, rivers, and lakes, and in view of the excellence of their execution are decidedly cheap.

Elementary Mathematics. By A. Leighton. (Blackie.)—The compiler of this volume on algebra and geometry has dealt with these subjects so far as they are demanded of candidates in the Junior Local Examinations. We note that in the algebra equations are introduced at an early stage, that frequent use is made of graphs, and that complicated expressions for simplification are omitted; while in the geometry practical demonstration is insisted upon wherever possible. But for the facts that the type is small and that too much is crowded on to a page, we could welcome this book in the classroom.

La Jeunesse de Pierrot. By Alexandre Dumas. Edited by L. A. Barbé. (Blackie.)—Though the story here related is taken from a collection of tales written expressly for the young, it will be found full of interest to older readers as well. The French text abounds in idiomatic expressions, which receive judicious treatment in the notes.

L'Histoire d'une Tulipe (Methuen), adapted by T. R. N. Crofts, is a skilful reduction of Dumas's pretty story as a school "reader" in easy French for pupils who have started the language about twelve or eighteen months. A vocabulary is added which includes difficulties of idiom, but we prefer, as we have often stated, to see boys use a dictionary apart from their texts. The various scenes are well selected.

French Readings in Science, arranged and edited for the use of students by De V. Payen-Payne (Blackie), is a new and necessary sort of book. Unusual and technical words are translated in the notes, and the passages cover fairly the wide field of science. We hope that the book will be used not only for passing examinations at London University, but also by the large class who know much of English science and little French of any kind, scientific or

literary. The editor is an old hand at teaching French, and knows the difficulties which floor English students.

From Messrs. Blackie we have the following cheap little books, all excellent in their way: *Latin Unseens in Prose and Verse* (Elementary Section), which are always useful to schoolmasters; *The Chimes*, with a short introduction on the life of the great novelist; *Shakespeare's King Richard III.*; *Bechstein's Märchen*, selected and edited by Miss F. Weekley; and *Les Caractères* of La Bruyère, edited by J. Laffitte.

Dr. W. H. D. Rouse has produced *A First Greek Course* (Blackie), which we can strongly commend, as he has ample experience both as a teacher and writer of school-books. The volume mixes reading and grammar in suitable proportions.

We are glad to see that *Damocles: a Manual of Greek Iambic Composition*, by Dr. Rouse and Mr. J. H. Williams (Blackie), has reached a third edition.

Greek Morality in relation to Institutions. An Essay by W. H. S. Jones. (Blackie.)—In four chapters, entitled respectively 'Morality and Religion,' 'Morality in Society,' 'Morality in the Family,' and 'Private Morality,' the author has brought to our notice the evidence, culled from Greek and from modern writers, on the strength of which he rears his structure—a valuable contribution to the study of Greek life and thought.

The Story of Robinson Crusoe in Latin, by G. F. Goffaux, revised by Mr. P. A. Barnett (Longmans), deserves a fair trial in schools. It is fortunate that the text of the book is a good deal simpler than the modern editor's affected epistle to Mr. Kipling, which might have been kept for private perusal. Mr. Kipling is about as great an authority on Latin and school-books, we dare say, as Mr. Barrie is on the public schools.

First Latin Book. By W. H. S. Jones. (Macmillan.)—Based on the fact that the time spent in acquiring Latin must be reduced, the plan adopted by Mr. Jones for beginners about the age of twelve, with a sound knowledge of English at their command, amply justifies the publication of the book before us, wherein we note an admirable compromise between the direct and the old grammatical method of teaching a language.

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS.

THE annual general meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters was held on the 10th and 11th inst. in the Guildhall. There was a large attendance of head masters of all types of secondary schools in all parts of the country.

The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. G. H. Rendall (Charterhouse), who proved a most businesslike and successful arbiter of debate. In his opening address he referred to the multiplicity of education conferences, and the danger of being snowed up by them. Education was now confronted by opposite alternatives. There was the alternative of uniformity, which so much simplified mechanical arrangements, and towards which a diseased belief in extraneous examinations was continually driving them. The convenience of officials, the framing of examination schemes, the enlargement of education areas, and the centralization of control were squeezing

schools into identity of pattern, method and outlook, and frowning upon individual experiment and enterprise. The danger of bureaucracy was the lion in the path. The alternative course was frankly to recognize variety, not uniformity, as the ideal; to encourage diversities of programme in schools of different type, different surroundings, and different constituents; to secure equality of opportunity for schools of unusual or even eccentric, as well as schools of normal, aim; to foster initiative in teachers—responsibility and independence in boards of managers; to believe in the importance of diversity, experiment, and even originality; to tolerate, and when necessary to abet, resistance to the canker of examination, and the steam-roller of centralized administration. Other countries stood face to face with the same problems, and met them according to the bent of the national genius. One fell back on organized and bureaucratic uniformity and took the consequences, like the Germany of to-day. In England we had gone to work on the usual English lines, creating organs of administration, and leaving things, the pessimist would say, to "muddle through"—the optimists, to work out their own salvation. Education had now been handed over to the practical man who managed highways, sanitation, and police, and it was highly important that the opinion of those in daily contact with the facts should carry its due weight.

For this reason they gave warm welcome to the formal creation of "a Council representative of the teaching profession." It meant much, and gave promise of more. A professional Council to which questions of registration, of tenure, of compensation, and of custom could be referred, with the assurance that its verdicts would embody the best traditions, usages, ideals, and expectations of the profession as a whole, would do far more to secure justice and to uphold efficiency, to give satisfaction to the public on the one hand and to the profession on the other, than any quantity of tests or formulas or strangling regulations, for which the human factors and relationships involved would always prove too sensitive and too elusive. To some such body the other great professions cheerfully entrusted their fortunes and self-respect, and the best thing teachers could do was to strengthen its hands and to uphold its rulings by loyalty, by disinterestedness, by impartiality, by trust.

The first subject debated was the Teachers' Register. On the motion of Dr. McClure (Mill Hill)—by whose exertions a compromise has been effected with the National Union of Teachers, the body which influenced the Government to frame its proposals for the destruction of the present Register—it was agreed

"That this Association desires to record its hearty agreement with the amendment to Clause 25 of the Education Bill carried in the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Monkswell."

Methods of training were then discussed, and on the motion of Mr. J. L. Paton (Manchester), who devoted the bulk of his speech to a destructive criticism of the proposals he was supposed to be advocating, it was agreed

1. "That for the purpose of 'training,' as specified in Lord Monkswell's amendment, this Association is of opinion that, as a substitute for attendance at a day or resident training college, work in a secondary school recognized for the purpose, under the personal supervision of the head master or a master of method under the control of the head master, be allowed."

2. "That the new Register should ultimately require evidence of adequate training and of a period of probation in actual school work."

Canon Swallow, in the absence of Dr. Upcott (Christ's Hospital), moved a resolution with regard to secondary school schemes, which was amended, and finally carried in the following form:—

"That this Association desires to urge upon the Board of Education, alike in the amendment of existing schemes and in the issue of new schemes, the importance of safeguarding the several control of governing bodies and of head masters."

In the course of the debate on this resolution it was shown by several speakers that the Board of Education is at the present time very ready to comply with the demands of the extremists on the local education authorities.

The Conference proceeded to consider the question of the inspection of secondary schools. It is significant that after a discussion in private on a resolution moved by Canon Swallow, to the effect

"That this Association desires to express its appreciation of the courtesy shown by His Majesty's inspectors in their inspection of schools, and to request the Board of Education to summon, at least once a year, a conference of head masters and inspectors upon difficult questions of detail,"

the "previous question" was moved and carried.

In connexion with the question of compensation to head masters of secondary schools displaced from office, which has recently become urgent, owing to the harsh action of several local education authorities, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Field (Radley),

"That in the opinion of this Association legislation is necessary in order that just and adequate compensation may be secured for head masters whose retirement before the natural age-limit is made compulsory by the suppression of their schools or by the transfer of these to local education authorities."

With regard to the payments of grants by the Board of Education, the Rev. C. J. Smith (Hammersmith) moved, and it was agreed,

"That this Association is of opinion that the payment of grants by the Board of Education should be based on the term, and not on the year, as the unit of attendance."

Private business occupied the rest of the first day's sitting.

The first item on the programme of the second day's Conference was 'Military Training in Schools,' and the Association, without committing itself to details, approved generally of the recommendation for the military training of boys in uniformed and non-uniformed corps of secondary schools respectively as advocated by Lord Roberts's deputation which was received by the Secretary of State for War on December 4th, 1906. Dr. Gray (Bradfield), in moving the resolution, contended that the recommendations had been framed not in a spirit of militarism, but with a view to preventing it. One rather important detail in the recommendations, namely, that boys should not join the uniformed corps until they reach the age of fifteen, was, on the motion of Mr. Montagu Jones (St. Albans), condemned, on the ground that, if adopted, it would destroy almost half of the cadet corps now in existence, of which it was reported there are about 120. Dr. Fry (Berkhamsted) failed to secure a majority for his amendment that "This Association, without committing itself to details, approves generally of military training of boys in secondary schools."

Dr. Spenser (University College School) made a strong speech in favour of the motion

"That in the administration of secondary schools by local education authorities the utmost care should be taken to avoid weakening the personal responsibility of head masters, and that any

attempt to encroach on the present administration of such schools by their governing bodies and head masters should be resisted, as being prejudicial to the best interests of secondary education."

Most of his illustrations were drawn from the actions of the London County Council; at the same time he protested against the assumption that the responsibility for the present state of educational matters in London lay on the shoulders of the Progressive party. The real cause of the trouble lay deeper than the faults or the defects of any particular party. Municipal politics should not be introduced into the sphere of secondary education. The constant and increasing demand for statistics must be minimized. The time which should be devoted to education was now taken up in complying with this demand. Head masters had to make the same returns to the Board of Education, to the civil side of the local authority, and to the educational side of the local authority; and he knew of a case where, after all that, a master had been threatened with report to the Office for declining to furnish, for the fourth time, the same details, to an inspector who was making inquiries independently. Unless wiser counsels prevailed, the manufacture of statistics would consume the time that should be devoted to the development of those extra-scholastic agencies which never failed to excite the admiration and wonder of foreign educational experts. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The principles to be observed in the award of scholarships tenable in local secondary schools were, on the motion of Mr. R. C. Gilson (Birmingham), declared to be the following:—

"(a) Entrance scholarships should be awarded on the results of an admission examination held at the secondary school. A considerable proportion should be restricted to pupils coming from elementary schools. The head teacher of the elementary school should make recommendations, and such recommendations should be taken into account; but no scholarship should be awarded on a recommendation only. No entrance scholarship should be awarded to a pupil more than thirteen years of age.

"(b) No scholarship tenable before the fourteenth birthday should comprise more than free education, together with an allowance for books and travelling or boarding expenses in any case where such allowance appears to the awarding body necessary.

"(c) There should be a reserve of Minor Scholarships of the same value, awardable not on entrance, but 'internally' to pupils already in the secondary school whose diligence and proficiency (regard being had to age) are exceptionally good. Such internally awarded Minor Scholarships should be given without restriction in regard to the original place of education of the scholars elected. In most cases about a moiety of all the Minor Scholarships should be internally awarded.

"(d) To cover the ages of fourteen to eighteen there should be a liberal provision of 'Intermediate' Scholarships, comprising free education, an allowance for books and travelling or boarding expenses, and at least 8*l.* or 10*l.* per annum as an equivalent to the parent for what his child might have earned if taken away from school at fourteen. All Intermediate Scholarships should be awarded internally, and without restriction as to the original place of education of the scholars elected."

After a discussion on the payment of assistant masters, whose salaries were unanimously declared to be in most cases inadequate, Latin and Greek were the subjects of the remaining debates. By 33 votes to 9, the Association approved of the report of the committee of the Classical Association on the pronunciation of Latin, in spite of the ingenious defence of the "English" method by Dr. Rendall, also of the memorial of the Classical Association as to the different methods which should be adopted in the teaching of Greek and Latin.

Dr. Rouse (Cambridge) strongly advocated oral methods.

Votes of thanks followed, and the Conference closed.

ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

THE annual meetings of the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters were held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst. in that famous home of classical teaching, Westminster School. The enthusiasm of the members in the affairs of the Association and in the interests of education is shown by the fact that at the Council meetings there was an attendance of about eighty representatives of branches throughout England and Wales.

Mr. A. A. Somerville (Eton), the Chairman for the year, opened the general meeting by asking the retiring Chairman, Mr. C. H. Greene (Berkhamsted), to move the adoption of the Annual Report, which bore testimony to the growing strength of the Association, and to the activity displayed by the various committees during the past year. A feature that has given much satisfaction and encouragement is the increase of members from the great public schools.

Mr. Greene, while claiming that much good work had been accomplished by the various sectional associations in their respective spheres, regretted that educational discussions were at present so many "water-tight compartments," and expressed the hope that the Federal Council now in existence would some day lead to a great educational conference of teachers. He reminded the meeting of Mr. Birrell's description of the teacher as one of the most valuable and most economical assets in the possession of the country, and declared that the Association was doing its best to render that asset a little less economical, but much more valuable. Reference was made to the dismissal of assistant masters at Richmond (Yorks), a proceeding which raised once more the question regarding insecurity of tenure. The meeting supported the declaration that the case would be carried to the House of Lords, if necessary, in order to put an end to the present doubt, and establish the position that the assistant master was not the personal servant of the head master, to be dismissed at his pleasure, but the servant of the governors of the school.

Mr. T. E. Page (Charterhouse), in moving "That this Association welcomes the growing feeling of union among secondary teachers, as shown especially in the formation of a Federal Council of Secondary School Associations, and looks forward with confidence to the promotion by the Council of a sound national policy in matters of education," referred to the good work that could be done by the Council. There was the settlement of many questions of interest to teachers themselves, such as salaries, promotion, pensions, and tenure. Another point for the consideration of the Council was the difficulty in getting first-rate men to enter the profession, whereas the competition for posts in the Civil Service was most keen. The Federal Council might with advantage deliberate on the subjects to be taught and the best methods of teaching them. Mr. Page then dealt with the chaos at present ruling in our schools, and arising from the complexity and diversity of opinions, the multiplicity of subjects, the wishes of parents, the changes of fashion and fancy, the whims of head masters, the requirements of County Councils, and the demands of examining

bodies. Some order must be substituted for the present chaos, and it would be imposed on the teachers from without, if it were not evolved from within. The conference between head and assistant masters, presided over by Sir Edward Fry, had been rendered useless by the stifling action of the Board of Education. The one hope for secondary teachers lay in a Federal Council, as the alternative was control of education by a Government department, which would be fatal to all educational progress. They had no wish to be governed by officials inexperienced in educational matters. The Consultative Committee of the Board of Education was not fit to lay down rules for education; it merely talked about education; there was not on that Committee a single representative of assistant masters, who did nine-tenths of the educational work, and on whom success must depend. The speaker alluded to the barren results achieved by the Head Masters' Conference in its existence of forty years, and declared that it would be more appropriately designated "The Head Masters' Club." In reference to a dictum of Mr. Birrell, quoted with approval by a head master, comparing the head of a school with a captain, "who should be supreme on his own quaterdeck," Mr. Page asked whether the captain would never consult his engineer, would cashier his officers at a minute's notice, or frame his own rules of navigation.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Greene, and carried unanimously.

In the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Heath (Aske's), the annual statement of accounts was presented by Mr. G. W. Rowe (Stationers' School, Hornsey), who spoke of the sound financial condition of the Association. Mr. W. A. Newsome, of the same school, brought up the Report of the Joint Agency, explaining the good work done since the new Registrar had taken up his duties. He appealed to all assistant masters to give their best support to this branch of the Association's work.

Mr. C. W. Hale (South-Western Polytechnic School) spoke of the good results which had followed a deputation from the London branch to the L.C.C. Education Committee, whose salary scheme, recently adopted, was almost identical with that suggested by this Association. A resolution welcoming this scheme, and urging the Council to insist upon it in all schools under their influence, was carried with applause.

Mr. J. Whitehead (Berkhamsted) moved a resolution expressing satisfaction that in the Report of the Board of Education stress is laid on the importance of increasing the salaries of teachers, and requesting the Board to impress the urgency of the subject on governing bodies of schools.

The appended resolutions on the Register of Teachers, which had been adopted on the previous day by Council, were submitted by the Chairman, and, after some hostile criticism, were passed by the meeting:—

1. That this Association would welcome the institution of a Registration Council representative of the teaching profession, to frame regulations for, and to maintain a Register of Teachers qualified to teach in, secondary schools.

2. That the permanent qualifications for the Register should include:—

(a) A degree of a university of the United Kingdom, or such qualifications as may be deemed by the Registration Council equivalent to those required for such a degree.

(b) A certificate of ability to teach obtained after a course of training in a training college or other training institution, or in a secondary school recognized for the purpose by the Registration Council.

(c) A period of satisfactory service in a recognized school.

3. That the Register should contain a full record, in separate columns, to be kept up to date, of the attainments, training, and service of each teacher; that there should be a column headed "Experience"; that in this column the names of the schools in which the teacher has served should be given; and that it should be indicated in what administrative category, if any, each school is placed.

4. That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to consider the conditions under which present teachers not qualified under the above regulations should be admitted to the proposed Register; and to support strongly the principle that those teachers now on Column B, not qualified for admission to the Register under the above regulations, shall be admitted to the proposed Register, if they so desire.

The morning meeting was brought to a close after the adoption of further resolutions dealing with the administration of the Legal Fund, the formation of a Benevolent Fund, and the training of secondary teachers.

On the members reassembling, Mr. S. E. Winbolt (Christ's Hospital) moved "That this Association cordially supports the reformed pronunciation of Latin recommended by the Classical Association and the Philological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge." After congratulating the assistant masters on having played such an important part in bringing about the consensus of opinion in favour of the reformed pronunciation, the speaker declared that the difficulty did not lie with assistant masters and pupils, but was due to a masterly display of headmasterly ambiguity in certain quarters. The resolution was passed without opposition.

Dr. H. F. Heath, Director of Special Reports and Inquiries to the Board of Education, read a paper on 'The Place of Modern Languages in Secondary Education,' in the course of which he pointed out how the study of literature had during the past thirty years suffered in consequence of the increased attention given to the sciences. Other influences detrimental to literary training were the struggle between classical and modern languages, the fight as to the best method of teaching modern languages, and the little support received from the universities, that support being described by the speaker as faulty, fitful, and unnational in spirit. All literary training should rest on a good foundation, which should consist of a thorough knowledge of the principles of English; and the second language, preferably French, might be followed at an interval of two years by a third, German or Latin. Dr. Heath, contending that no study should be introduced into a curriculum unless it could be carried to the point of being useful, expressed his opinion that Latin was doomed to disappear from the lower-grade secondary schools, inasmuch as the study of Latin literature could not, with the time at disposal, be reached by boys who left school at the age of sixteen. A powerful plea was made for a more thorough knowledge of English language, history, and literature, the serious danger arising from the incorrect use of terms being demonstrated. Finally, the speaker showed, by reference to the Chinese and the Jews, that the permanence of a nation is upheld by its literature.

After an interesting discussion on the various points raised in Dr. Heath's paper, votes of thanks were passed to him and also to Dr. Gow.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & SONS publish in a collected form some essays on *Naval Policy* by "Barfleure," which attracted much attention in *Blackwood*. The author is said

by the daily press to be Admiral Custance. That distinguished sailor should carry weight, for he was a strong head of the Intelligence Department of the Admiralty, and has since that time, and until recently, held high command afloat. Admiral Custance and Sir John Fisher were the two sailors in whose ability to devise for us new sound naval doctrine Mr. Arnold-Forster, when representing the navy in the Commons, declared the confidence of the late Administration. Mr. Robertson, who has now the duties then discharged by Mr. Arnold-Forster, expressed equal confidence in Admiral Custance; and his friends have continued Sir John Fisher in the position of First Sea Lord, and are also still carrying out that energetic officer's revolutionary naval policy. But, if "Barfleure" be in fact Admiral Custance, the conflict, at almost every point, between him and the chief naval adviser of the two Governments becomes startling to the public. One of the earliest of the articles attacks the supposed change in the official position of the First Sea Lord made by an Order of 1904. We do not agree with what was said at the time by the Liberal Opposition, and is now repeated by "Barfleure" in the words "an entirely new departure." The chief official declaration of the old position was made by Mr. Robertson, when junior member of the Board of Admiralty, in the Liberal Administration which "went out" in 1895. Mr. Robertson was also the mouthpiece of his party in the expression of doubt as to the alleged change of 1904. As, however, the Order does not seem to have been modified by the present First Lord and Board of Admiralty, we imagine that it has been found that it makes no real difference. No such Order would prevent a strong First Lord, such as was Mr. Goschen, from being master. No modification of the Order would prevent Sir John Fisher from ruling most politicians. In the doubts expressed by "Barfleure" as to the ultimate result of the Fisher education scheme—for example, on the Marines—we fully agree. On later criticisms we suspend our judgment. "Barfleure's" denunciation of "scrapping" involves the charge of "want of clear comprehension of the nature of war." So does his attack on "great size": "The conceptions of war held by the present naval advisers of the Government are fundamentally unsound." The fact is that Sir John Fisher is thinking chiefly of "one particular sort of war," as "Barfleure" indeed asserts. But "Barfleure" seems open to the same charge, and Sir John Fisher's war seems the more likely. There are many who wish to provide for both; but the six millions a year by which Sir John Fisher reduced the cost of the navy in Mr. Balfour's last two years of office are gone indeed. We agree with "Barfleure" in two of his minor points of attack—against the childish device of the "disguised battleships" or "nominal cruisers," and against the armament of the Dreadnought. It is true of Tsushima that "the battle does not support the argument for an exclusive armament of 12-inch guns." There are many signs which show that Sir John Fisher's sensational methods, like those of Admiral Fournier in France, are distasteful to naval men. Admiral Fournier was given great positions, but was not allowed to have his way. We do not suggest that either Admiral Fisher or Admiral Fournier is a Nelson, but it is fair towards them to remember that Nelson was disliked by many, was charged with theatrical pose, or playing to the gallery, and would have been charged with "advertising" had he been alive in these "press" days. The most grave charge against Sir John Fisher is

that he will not suffer the employment of those "who do not bend the knee." This is, of course, not to be found in the book before us, and it is a rumour which we do not credit. While we agree with many of "Barfleure's" technical criticisms, we are not convinced that the great power of Sir John Fisher has been misused.

"Barfleure" writes of the organized school of naval strategy, in which we lagged behind, "1900...the systematic study of war then began. To the Board over which Lord Goschen presided...is due the credit of that great and far-reaching departure." It is not so. Mr. Goschen was the best of all First Lords, but he had to be driven on this subject, as on high explosives and on submarines, by Parliamentary pressure. The credit for making this country—tardily, or, as "Barfleure" admits, "none too soon"—follow the German lead, is chiefly due to Mr. Spenser Wilkinson and Mr. Thursfield.

We do not like to see the name of Elizabeth's Secretary of State written "Walsingham." The *i* and *y* were interchangeable, and both forms were used, indifferently, in signature. But it is no more necessary to depart from present usage in this one case than it would be to write "Sir John flysher" because the Warwickshire Fishers often so signed the name.

THE fresh volume of *The New Zealand Official Year-Book* (1906) is, as usual, by Mr. von Dadelszen, the Registrar-General, and published by the Government Printer at Wellington. So much attention has been attracted by recent references to colonial dealings with sweated industries that readers will turn to the section on 'Labour Laws.' It is not good; and we must suggest application by interested readers to the Agent-General's office for a better abstract. It is not the case that "industrial arbitration of a judicial character" is now "entirely unique." The explanation of the exclusion of "domestic service" from employers' liability, followed by reference to a later Act, is misleading. The Secretary for Labour describes the foundation of the Compensation Act as though it were a New Zealand discovery, but the words are those of Sir M. W. Ridley in introducing the principle (for the first time) in the British Bill.

IN 1885 we spoke of Prof. Mackail as one of the best translators of Virgil. It would be difficult, we think, to better the taste and skill of the prose versions in his *Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology* (Longmans), published first in 1890, and now reissued, after being long out of print, in a revised form. The new edition opens with text and translation of Meleager's 'Garland,' which might well be called a "Posy," since that word is a short form of "poesy." The revisions and alterations adopted are nearly all improvements, both in the translation and the introduction. Ten epigrams have been dropped, but twenty have been added. The book is a treasury of grace and charm, and every lover of Greek ought to have it, especially the pedant who regards the 'Anthology' as late, and therefore negligible.

Studies in the History and Development of the University of Aberdeen: a Quatercentenary Tribute. Edited by P. J. Anderson. (Aberdeen University.)—When the recent junketings have become the merest memories, the Quatercentenary celebrations of the University will be remembered by the five volumes prepared to show its contributions to the extension of knowledge in the arts and sciences; and the editor, Mr. P. J. Anderson, will be seen in his proper

light as the greatest enthusiast of the University to-day. The present volume should prove the most popular of the series, for it presents the University in all its facets. Consisting of contributions by twelve different writers, most of them professors, the volume is extremely varied, ranging from the somewhat pulpitering style of Prof. Cowan, who writes about the founder, Bishop Elphinstone, to the severely scientific collections towards a bibliography of the Universities of Aberdeen by Mr. Anderson. The volume is characteristically encyclopædic rather than literary, for the whole temperament of the north-east of Scotland, especially under the training of Bain, is not towards aesthetics. Special notice may be paid to Prof. Terry's catalogue of the historians produced by the North, though some readers will be shocked by his description of Hill Burton as the "Boece of the nineteenth century." Prof. Kennedy, whose sister has made a most elaborate index, writes at great length on law, though he has sorrowfully to admit that the equipment and staff "are less than when the Faculty of Law was first founded." Strangely enough, it has been left to the only contributor who is not an alumnus, Mr. Kellas Johnston, to produce the most learned article in the book. Under the title 'The Aberdeen University Educator,' he has presented in fifty pages a mass of bibliographical details which must have taken him fifty years to master, and which whets the appetite in advance for that larger bibliography of the north-eastern counties which he has had in hand for the New Spalding Club for many years. Altogether the present volume shows admirably how the north-east has accepted the "priceless pearl of knowledge" which the foundation bull of 1494-5 dangled before its barbaric eyes, and how it has pursued it into every art, every science, and every corner of the world.

IN the pretty series of "Panel Books" (Sisley), which is both handy and elegant, we have *Cranford*, and Ovid's *Art of Love* in an English translation which omits the more objectionable passages.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology

- Atwood (H. C.), *At His Feet: the Place of Faith in the Incarnate Word*, 2/6.
Baptismal Didache; or Scriptural Studies on Baptisms, especially Christian Baptism, by Philalethes, 7/6 net.
Beachey (R. W.), *God, Man, and the Garden*, 5/ net. Puzzles, problems, and parables solved by the Word of God.
Bodington (C.), *The Twelve Gates of the Holy City, and other Sermons*, 5/ net.
Brett (J.), *The Altar and the Life*, 3/6 net. Meditations on the Sacrament in relation to the development of the spiritual life.
Cryptogram (The), and its Key in the Epistles to the Seven Churches in Asia, by Moira, 2/6 net.
Genung (J. F.), *The Hebrew Literature of Wisdom in the Light of To-day: a Synthesis*, 7/6 net.
Gould (S. Baring), *The Restitution of all Things; or, "the Hope that is set before us,"* 3/6.
Joseph (M.), *The Message of Judaism*, 4/6 net. Sermons preached at the West London Synagogue.
Kempis (Thomas à), *A Meditation on the Incarnation of Christ*, Translated by Dom V. Scully, 5/ net. Sermons on the Life and Passion of our Lord and of hearing and speaking good words.
Lewis (A.), *Sermons preached in England*, 5/ net. Introduction by Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon.
Martineau (J.), *Endeavours after the Christian Life*, 6d. net. Master of the Magicians (The), by Lumen, 7/6 net. The story of Daniel retold.
Masterman (J. H. B.), *I believe in the Holy Ghost*, 2/ net. A study of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit in the light of modern thought.
Mayor (J. B.), *The World's Desire, and other Sermons*, 3/ net.
Pells (S. F.), *The Septuagint*, New Edition, 2 vols.
Whitney (J. P.), *The Reformation*, 5/ net. An outline of the history of the Church from 1503 to 1648.

Law.

- Shaw's Local Government Manual for 1907, 7/6 net.
Fine Art and Archaeology.
American Journal of Archaeology, Vol. X. No. 4, and Supplement to Vol. X.
Cruttwell (M.), *Antonio Pollaiuolo*, 7/6 net.
Dick (S.), *Arts and Crafts of Old Japan*, 5/ net.
Graves (A.), *The Royal Academy, 1769-1904*, Vol. VIII., 42/ net. For review of preceding volume see *Athen.*, Dec. 22nd, 1906, p. 308.

Hutton (E.), *Perugino*, 2/ net.
Lau (R. J.), *Old Babylonian Temple Records*, 6/6 net.

Poetry and Drama.

- Bell (G. K. A.), *Poems of Life and Death*, 1/ net.
Braithwaite (W. C.), *Red-Letter Days: a Verse Calendar*, 1/ net.
Burns (R.), *Poetry*, edited by W. E. Henley and T. F. Henderson, 4 vols., 6/ net. Cheap reissue of the Centenary Edition.
Cruso (H. A.), *Sir Walter Raleigh: a Drama*, 5/ net. The period covered by this play is the last two years of Raleigh's life.
Doughty (C. M.), *The Dawn in Britain*, Vols. V. and VI., 9/ net.
Dumas (A.), *The Tower of Nesle: a Play in Five Acts*, 6d. net.
Euripides, *Medea*, translated into English Rhyming Verse by Gilbert Murray, 2/ net.
Everyman, edited by J. S. Farmer, 1/6 net. The Museum Dramatists, No. 3.
Ibsen (H.): Vol. VI., *The League of Youth*, Pillars of Society; Vol. VII., *A Doll's House*, Ghosts, 4/ each. With introductions by William Archer.
Harris (E. G.), *St. Agnes, and other Dramas*, 2/ net.
Lewis (C. E.), *The Ethics of Wagner's The Ring of the Nibelung*, 6/ net.
Long (E. O.), *The "You and I" Ballads, and Topical Sketches*, 6/ net.
Ovid, *The Art of Love*, Panel Book, 2/ net.
Sigerson (G.), *Bards of the Gael and Gall*, Revised and Enlarged Edition, 6/ net. For former review see *Athen.*, Aug. 21st, 1897, p. 240.

Music.

Bridge (Sir F.), *The Shakespeare and Music Birthday Book*.

Philosophy.

Jones (W. H. S.), *Greek Morality in relation to Institutions*, 5/ net. See p. 71.

Political Economy.

Christy (Miller), *The History of Banks and Banking in Essex*.
Loria (A.), *The Economic Foundations of Society*, translated by L. M. Keasby, 3/6.

History and Biography.

- Beside Port Arthur in a Destroyer: the Personal Diary of a Japanese Naval Officer, translated from the Spanish by Capt. R. Grant, 9/ net.
Clarke (H. B.), *Modern Spain, 1815-68*, 7/6. With a Memoir by Rev. W. H. Hutton.
Dobson (Austin), *Eighteenth-Century Essays*, Second Series, Fine-Paper Edition, 2/ net.
Doyle (J. A.), *The Colonies under the House of Hanover: The Middle Colonies*, 14/ net each.
Ellis (E. J.), *The Real Blake: a Portrait Biography*, 12/ net.
English Historical Review, No. 85, 5/ net.
Foster (J. W.), *The Practice of Diplomacy, as illustrated in the Foreign Relations of the United States*, 12/6 net.
Greville (Sir Philip), *Life of Sir Philip Sidney*, 5/ net. First published 1652. With an Introduction by Nowell Smith.
Hamilton (Sir R. Vesey) and Laughton (J. K.), *Recollections of James Anthony Gardner*. (Navy Records Society.)
Huntington (A. S.), *Memoir and Letters of Frederic Dan Huntington, First Bishop of Central New York*, 7/6 net.
McCarthy (Justin), *Sir Robert Peel*, Fourth Edition, 2/6 net. For former review see *Athen.*, Feb. 21st, 1891, p. 245.
Report concerning Canadian Archives, 1905, Vol. II., 65c.
Semenoff (E.), *The Russian Government and the Massacres: A Page of the Russian Counter-Revolution*, 2/6 net. Authorized translation from the French, with an Introduction by Lucien Wolf.
Tucker (T. G.), *Life in Ancient Athens*, 5/ net.
Walpole (Sir Spencer), *Studies in Biography*, 15/ net. The essays on Peel, Cobden, Disraeli, Gibbon, Bismarck, Napoleon III., and Lord Shaftesbury are reprinted, with modifications, from *The Edinburgh Review*; those on Lord Dufferin and 'Some Decisive Marriages of English History' from articles which appeared originally in the *Quarterly and New Review*.

Geography and Travel.

- Bell (G. Lowthian), *The Desert and the Sown*, 16/ net. With many illustrations and a map.
Jerningham (Sir Hubert), *From West to East*, 15/ net. The author travelled via Paris, Bombay, Penang, Nagasaki, Tokyo, Kobe, Port Arthur, Mukden, Toyo-Um, and New York.
Mackinder (H. J.), *Britain and the British Seas*, Second Edition, 7/6 net. For review of First Edition see *Athen.*, May 17th, 1902, p. 628.
Prudden (T. M.), *On the Great American Plateau*, 6/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Churchill (E. G. S.), *Tarpon Fishing in Mexico and Florida*, 10/6 net.

Education.

- Flint (M'Hardy), *Natural Elocution in Speech and Song*, 1/ net. See p. 70.
Lockyer (Sir Norman), *Education and National Progress: Essays and Addresses, 1870-1905*, 5/ net.

Philology.

Browne (E. G.) and Mirza Muhammad, *The Lubāb al-'Albāb*. Part I., 18/. The fourth volume of Persian Historical Texts.

School-Books.

- Arnold's *Lectures Françaises*, by J. S. Wolf: Book I., 1/3 net; Book II., 1/6 net.
Atkins (H. G.), *A Skeleton German Grammar*, 2/ net.
Bechstein's *Märchen*, edited by Frieda Weekly, 6d.
Collar (G.), *A New Algebra*, 4/6. As far as the Binomial Theorem, including chapters on Graphs.
Dickens (C.), *The Chimes*, 6d.
Dumas (A.), *L'Histoire d'une Tulipe*, adapted by T. R. N. Crofts, 1/; *La Jeunesse de Pierrot*, edited by L. A. Barbé, 1/6. See p. 71.
Fiedler (H. G.) and Sandbach (F. E.), *A Second German Course for Science Students*, 2/6 net. Readings from recent German scientific publications.
W. H. S., *First Latin Book*, 1/6. See p. 71.

Koch (H.), *Froschkönig; Das Märchen vom Dornröschen*. La Bruyère, Les Caractères, edited by J. Laffitte, 4d.
 Latin Unseen in Prose and Verse: Elementary Section, 3d.
 Leighton (A.), *Elementary Mathematics: Algebra and Geometry*, 2/. See p. 71.
 Milroy (Lillias), *A Geography of Europe and the British Isles, for Junior and Middle Forms*, 2/. See p. 71.
 Morgan (R. B.) and Bailey (E. J.), *Readings in English History from Original Sources, B.C. 54-A.D. 1154*, 2/. See p. 70.
 Payen-Payne (De V.), *French Readings in Science*, 3/6. See p. 71.
 Playne (H. C.) and Fawdry (R. C.), *Practical Trigonometry*, 2/6.
 Rahtz (F. J.), *Higher English*. See p. 70.
 Rouse (W. H. D.), *A First Greek Course*, 2/6. See p. 71.
 Shakespeare, *The Greater Plays*, 4d. each. See p. 71.
 Weber (K.), *Vier Kleine Lustspiele*, 1/6.
 Williams (J. H.) and Rouse (W. H. D.), *Damon: a Manual of Greek Lumbic Composition, Third Edition*, 2/6 net. See p. 71.

Science.

Binet (A.), *The Mind and the Brain*, 5/
 Blair (M.), *The Paisley Tread Industry*, 6/ net.
 Budin (P.), *The Nursing, 21/ net*. Translated by W. J. Maloney, with an Introduction by Sir Alexander R. Simpson.
 Campbell (D. F.), *A Short Course on Differential Equations*, 4/ net.
 Chemical Manufacturers' Directory of England, Wales, and Scotland, with some Firms in Ireland, 1907, 2/6 net.
 Child (C. P.), *The Control of a Scourge; or, how Cancer is Curable*, 7/6 net. The aim is to acquaint the public with the favourable outlook which surgical operation offers to-day in the treatment of cancer as compared with a quarter of a century ago.
 Darbyshire (H.), *Precision Grinding*, 6/ net.
 Davidge (H. T.) and Hutchinson (R. W.), *Technical Electricity*, 4/6.
 Lowell (P.), *Mars and its Canals*, 10/6 net.
 McConnell (Primrose), *The Diary of a Working Farmer*, 6/ net. The history of a year's farming in Essex.
 Morgan (W. C.), *Qualitative Analysis as a Laboratory Basis for the Study of General Inorganic Chemistry*, 3/ net.
 Myers (F. W. H.), *Human Personality, and its Survival of Bodily Death*, Abridged Edition, 10/6 net. For former notice see *Athen.*, Feb. 23rd, 1903, p. 276.
 Parshall (H. F.) and Hobart (H. M.), *Electric Railway Engineering*, 42/ net.
 Robinson (W.), *The English Flower Garden and Home Grounds*, Tenth Edition, 15/ net.
 Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, Vol. I. No. 3, 5/ net.
 Snyder (C.), *The World Machine: the First Phase, the Cosmic Mechanism*, 9/ net.
 Thomas (N. W.), *Kinship Organizations and Group Marriage in Australia*, 6/ net.
 Woodworth (J. V.), *Punches, Dies, and Tools for Manufacturing in Presses*, 16/ net.
 Wright (F. B.), *A Practical Handbook on the Distillation of Alcohol from Farm Products, &c., including Denaturing of Alcohol*, 4/6 net.

Juvenile Books.

Bate (Mrs. J. D.), *The Sweet Story of Jesus*, 2/6 net. A life of our Saviour in simple language for the younger children.
 Burnett (F. H.), *Racketty-Packetty House*; Queen Silver-Bell, 1/6 net each. Brightly told, daintily pictured, and well got up.
 Manwell (M. B.), *The Boys of Monk's Harold: a Tale of Adventure*, 3/6.

General Literature.

Albright (M. C.), *The Common Heritage*, 2/6 net. A series of essays.
 Bailey (H. C.), *Springtime*, 6/
 Bindloss (H.), *The Dust of Conflict*, 6/
 Bourne's Insurance Directory, 1907, 5/
 Broughton (R.), *Foes in Law*, New Edition, 2/. For review see *Athen.*, Dec. 22nd, 1900, p. 319.
 Cleave (Lucas), *Selma*, 6/
 Climençon (E. J.), *Strange Adventures in the County of Dorset*, 3/ net.
 Cobb (T.), *The Amateur Emigrants*, 6/. A brightly told tale of an attempted land settlement.
 Courlander (A.), *The Sacrifice*, 6/
 Cross (Victoria), *Life's Shop Window*, 6/
 Damas (A.), *The Chevalier d'Harmental*; Agénor de Mauléon, 2 vols.; *The Regent's Daughter*. Edinburgh Review, January, 6/
 Findlater (M.), *A Blind Bird's Nest*, 6/
 Gaskell (Mrs.), *Cranford*, Pencil Book, 2/6 net.
 Gilman (S. C.), *Driven Back*, 2/6. A story of the American Indians.
 Hampstead Annual, 1906-7, edited by G. E. Matheson and S. C. Mayle, 2/6 net.
 Hearn (L.), *Some Chinese Ghosts*, 5/ net.
 Hilliers (A.), *Memoirs of a Person of Quality*, 6/
 Hinks (G. M.), *A Commutation of Sentence, and other Incidents in the Life of Samuel Snubbins, Sneak Thief*, 3/6.
 Housekeeper's Book, compiled by M. A. M., 3/6 net.
 Lisle (E.), *Under Honour's Flag*, 3/6.
 Lodge (T.), *Rosalynde*, 3/6 net. With eight photogravures and several line illustrations by T. Maybank.
 London (Jack), *Scorn of Women*, 5/ net.
 More (P. E.), *Shelburne Essays, Fourth Series*, 5/ net.
 Peacham, *Complete Gentleman*, 5/ net. Published 1634. With an Introduction by G. S. Gordon.
 Philipotts (Eden), *The Whirlwind*, 6/. The story is laid in Devon, among scenes that breathe the atmosphere of primitive passion.
 Rapaport (S.), *Tales and Maxims from the Midrash*, 5/ net.
 Rhodes (H. G.), *Charles Edward*. Illustrated by Penrhyn Stanlaw.
 Shiel (M. P.), *The Last Miracle*.
 Smith (E. M.), *The Zodia; or, the Cherubim in the Bible and the Cherubim in Pity*, 6/
 Sparling (S. E.), *Introduction to Business Organization*, 5/ net.
 Steiner (E. A.), *On the Trail of the Immigrant*, 5/ net.

Stevenson (R. L.), *Virginibus Puerisque and other Papers*, Fine-Paper Edition, 2/ net.
 Talbot (L. A.), *The Footstool of the Virtues*, 6/
 Torrey (R.), *Friends on the Shelf*, 5/ net.
 Yorke (Curtis), *The World and Delia*, 6/. See p. 70.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Dumont-Wilden (L.), *Fernand Khnopff*, 10fr.
 Jordan (H.), *Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum*, Vol. I. Part III, ed. C. Huelsen, 16m.
 Maeterlinck (L.), *Le Genre satirique dans la Peinture flamande*, 10fr.
 Ziehen (L.), *Leges Græcorum sacre e titulis collectæ; Pars Altera, Fasc. I, Leges Græciæ et Insularum*, ed., 12m.

Music.

Chantavoine (J.), *Beethoven*, 3fr. 50.

Philosophy.

Luchaire (J.), *Essai sur l'Évolution intellectuelle de l'Italie, 1815-50*, 7fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Bouillé (Marquis de), *Souvenirs et Fragments, 1769-1812*, Vol. I, 8fr.
 Halphen (L.), *Le Comte d'Anjou au onzième siècle*, 7fr. 50.
 Lorin (F.), *Rambouillet, la Ville, le Château, ses Hôtels, 1688-1906*, 7fr. 50.
 Picard (E.) et Jouan (L.), *L'Artillerie française au dix-huitième siècle*, 3fr.
 Pichon (R.), *Études sur l'Histoire de la Littérature latine dans les Gaules: Part I. Les derniers Écrivains profanes*, 7fr. 50.
 Revue Historique, Janvier-Février, 6fr.
 Rougemont (L. M. de), *Contributions au Folk-lore: Vol. II, Contes de l'Alsace*, 20fr.

Science.

Estienne (J. E.), *Loisirs d'Artilleur*, 6fr.

General Literature.

Berthaut (L.), *L'Absenté: le Vainqueur de la Mer*, 3fr. 50.
 Courtis (Comte M. des), *De Port-Arthur à Tsou-Chima: Enseignements de la dernière Guerre navale*, 3fr. 50.
 Fontin (P.), *Guerre et Marine*, 3fr. 50.
 Leblond (M. A.), *L'Oned*, 3fr. 50.
 Marguerite (P. et V.), *Vanté*, 3fr. 50.
 Sonia, *Journal d'une Étrangère*, 3fr. 50.

. All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

'WINGED WORDS.'

I AM somewhat perturbed that you should have read into my paragraph under the heading 'The Flower of Life' the kind of feeling which you justly term "snobbery," which had no existence in my mind, and of which I am, I believe, incapable. The true point of that paragraph (which was not really meant quite so seriously as you take it) was intended to be conveyed in the closing sentence, which you did not quote: "It is part of the spectacle after all."

I have been all my life one of the hard-worked ones of the community, but I have never grudged the wealthy leisured class their horses and carriages, parks and yachts and polo, &c.; life is a great spectacle, and they are part of it. The Socialistic theory that all ought to be equally provided for and equally obliged to work, that it is a crime to be idle, and so on, may be very moral from one point of view, but it would reduce the spectacle of life to a dull monotony, depriving it of all its variety and picturesqueness.

THE AUTHOR OF 'WINGED WORDS.'

. There is surely some reasonable *via media* between a life which is all work and a life which is all play and spectacle for others. The subject, however, is too large to discuss briefly. We take this opportunity of adding that in the word "bamboozlerie" (in the second quotation on p. 45) the *l* was misplaced by us.

Literary Gossip.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for February 'The Royal Collection of Pictures' is described by Mr. Lionel Cust. In 'Tempora Mutantur' Sir Algernon West discusses the change that has come over the social relations of political opponents; E. V. B. sends a 'Memory' of Jenny

Lind; Mr. A. W. Pollard has much to say about 'Four Centuries of Book-Prices'; and Prof. F. M. Padelford relates his experiences with a class of Browning students in the Far West. Mr. A. D. Godley has a short poem, 'Alma Mater Filio.'

AMONG Mr. Murray's forthcoming books are 'Imperial Outposts from a Strategic and Commercial Aspect,' by Col. A. M. Murray, who makes special reference to the Japanese alliance; 'The Manufacture of Paupers: a Protest and a Policy,' with an introduction by the editor of *The Spectator*; 'Charles James Fox,' a commentary by Landor, written in 1811, and suppressed before publication; and 'Plagues and Pleasures of an Old Bengali,' by Lieut.-Col. Cunningham. In fiction Mr. Murray promises 'Redcoat Captain,' by Mr. Alfred Ollivant, which is this time not a "dog book"; 'Her Son,' by Mr. H. A. Vachell; and 'Daniel Quayne,' by Mr. J. S. Fletcher.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS announce the forthcoming publication of an important work by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilson Harper. It is entitled 'Education and Social Life,' and its aim is to bring school instruction into close relation with social problems. The author insists that those to whom reformers appeal have never been taught to recognize the claims of society, nor trained to render social service.

MESSRS. DENT & Co. will shortly publish No. 156 to No. 205 of their well-established "Everyman Library." The new selections show that the scholar and the man of letters are considered as well as the "reading public," which has little to do with either of these honourable titles. There is, in fact, no single book here which the scholar can despise, and many will afford both literature and delight, such as 'The Seven Lamps of Architecture,' 'Eugénie Grandet,' 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' 'Twenty Years After,' and 'Framley Parsonage,' all introduced by discerning hands. Under this heading, too, might figure four volumes of *The Spectator*, introduced by Prof. Gregory Smith.

THE claim, however, to make the scheme representative of the best work of the world demands more courage and enterprise than these volumes imply, and the publishers are equal to the occasion. They promise Dennis's 'Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria,' 2 vols.; Finlay's 'Greece under the Romans'; Grote's 'History of Greece,' 12 vols., edited by a Fellow of Balliol; and Thierry's 'Norman Conquest,' 2 vols.; while the flower of English, practical and philosophical, is represented by 'Lincoln's Speeches,' edited by the newly appointed Ambassador to the United States, and Hooker's 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' 2 vols. What will the "world's coarse thumb" make of such volumes? We know that in our early days of reading we should have made much of such chances.

THE 'Reminiscences' of Lady Dorothy Nevill, which are being so widely read and appreciated, by no means exhaust

the store of memories and letters at her disposal. She may give the world a further volume of a similar kind, but at present nothing has been decided as to its form or publisher.

AMONG the books to be issued shortly by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are Dr. Joseph B. Mayor's Commentary on the Epistle of St. Jude and the Second Epistle of St. Peter. The volume will contain the Greek text, notes, and an Introduction. Dr. F. C. S. Schiller's volume of 'Studies in Humanism,' a continuation of his former book entitled 'Humanism,' is also nearly ready, as is Dr. William Mitchell's work on 'The Structure and Growth of the Mind.' The next volume in the "English Men of Letters" Series will be 'Shakespeare,' which Prof. Raleigh has now completed and which will be shortly ready for issue.

MORE than forty years ago James Payn contributed a series of gossip papers to *Chambers's Journal*, called 'Melibœus in London.' The idea is being revived, with a difference, in the February issue, to which Mr. Henry Leach contributes the first of a monthly series, upon matters talked of in London, under the title of 'The Heart of Things.' To the same issue Mr. H. W. Lucy sends two papers entitled 'Thirty-Three Years' Hard Labour at Westminster,' including reminiscences of Gladstone, Disraeli, and others. Mr. E. Bruce Low in 'The Greys at Waterloo' embodies the recollections of the last survivor; and Mr. W. Sidebotham describes the British Museum in a paper on 'The World's Greatest Library.'

AMONG Messrs. Methuen's new books are an illustrated memoir of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, by George Paston; 'Tasso and his Times,' by Mr. W. Boulting; 'Falkland and his Times,' a critical estimate by Mr. J. A. R. Marriott; and 'The Old Parish Clerk,' by the well-known antiquary Mr. P. H. Ditchfield. The indefatigable Mr. Baring-Gould is publishing 'A Book of the Pyrenees.'

UNDER the title 'Sunny Singapore,' Mr. J. A. Bethuen Cook is about to publish through Mr. Elliot Stock a work giving an account of the place and its people, with some references to the result of missionary efforts among the natives.

THE death, last Sunday, is announced of the Very Rev. Robert Herbert Story, D.D., Principal of the University of Glasgow, at his residence in that city. He was born in 1836 in the manse of Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, where his father was minister, and was educated at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Heidelberg; and after a short ministration in Canada he succeeded to his father's parish of Roseneath in 1860. In 1886 Dr. Story became Deputy-Clerk of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Queen's Chaplain, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow. This last post he held until 1898, being also Moderator of the General Assembly in 1894. In 1898 he succeeded Principal Caird as Principal

of the University of Glasgow. His commanding looks and handsome presence will long be remembered in Scotland and in the General Assembly. During his ministry Principal Story was author of, *inter alia*, a memoir of his father (1862), a life of the Rev. William Carstairs (1870), 'Creed and Conduct' (1872), 'Health Haunts of the Riviera' (1880), and, after his appointment to the Professorship, 'The Apostolic Ministry in the Scottish Church' (1897).

THE death of Dr. Haig Brown removes one of the most notable of head masters. Since 1897 he had been Master of the London Charterhouse, and had reached patriarchal years, being born in 1823. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, in which he always retained a vivid interest, and won success at Pembroke College, Cambridge, being Fellow and Tutor in 1849. He was a good scholar in modern languages, especially French, an excellent athlete, and a good dancer, to mention a faculty prized by the Greeks. In fact, he was a man of singularly wide tastes and sympathies, and brought to his work a gift of humour rare among pedagogues.

He became head master of Kensington School in 1857, and in 1863 passed to the great work of his life at Charterhouse, where he was head till 1897. The very successful change from London to the magnificent site at Godalming was due to his foresight and initiative, and the thorough way in which he carried out the scheme was wonderful. His love of Charterhouse in every detail was the strong passion of his life. Under his rule the school was filled to its utmost, and attained an enviable position alike in scholarship and sport.

MESSRS. CASSELL'S new books include 'Red Russia,' by Mr. Foster Fraser; 'The Land of Every Man,' a story by Albert Kinross, which is an ideal vision of America; 'The Man who was Dead,' by Mr. A. W. Marchmont; and 'To Pleasure Madam,' a romance of Cavalier days by Helen Wallace.

'AN ARTIST'S EXPERIENCES IN THE HOLY LAND' will be described, with several illustrations in colour, in the February number of *The Sunday at Home*. The same number will contain articles on 'The Church of the "In Memoriam"'; 'Modern Criticism and the Bible,' by the Rev. Dr. George Hanson; and 'A Great Abyssinian Library,' by the Rev. G. Margoliouth.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS announce several new novels at the price of half-a-crown net, paper, print, and binding being of the usual quality. At this price will be published 'The Ghost,' by Mr. Arnold Bennett; 'A Free Solitude,' by Mrs. Alice Perrin; and other novels.

MESSRS. SISLEY have also decided to continue as their standard price for new fiction half-a-crown net, at which they recently issued Mr. Temple Thurston's 'Realist.'

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS are now the publishers of "The King's Library,"

including "The King's Classics," under the general editorship of Prof. I. Gollancz. Additions to the series are in active preparation. The folios will continue to be printed, as hitherto, at the De La More Press.

MR. GEORGE LEWIS, of Selkirk, founder of the printing and publishing firm of George Lewis & Co., and of a flourishing Border newspaper *The Southern Reporter*, died at Selkirk on Monday night. He had retired from business after fifty-six years of active work in connexion with his firm, which did best with such books as 'Reminiscences of Yarrow' and 'Craigmillar and its Environs.'

It does not seem to be generally realized, at least outside the boundaries of the United States, that the Library of Congress is one of the largest in the world, but the annual report of the librarian shows this to be the case. This library now contains 1,379,244 books, 89,869 maps and charts, 437,510 pieces of music, 214,276 prints, besides a large number of manuscripts which have not yet been counted. The library received, by gift and purchase, a great many interesting additions during the past year, notably Prof. J. P. MacLean's collection of Shaker literature, believed to be the most complete in existence; a series of Van Buren papers, consisting of about 1,700 letters and political documents, and about 500 letters and documents from the papers of Senator James Brown, of Louisiana, ranging from 1777 to 1810. The daily average attendance of students amounted to 2,243.

MR. W. B. GERISH sends us the following note from Bishop's Stortford:—

"The History of Hertfordshire," by Nathaniel Salmon (1728), possesses no index. Desiring to refer to it frequently for my work on local surnames, I have been at the trouble to compile a Manuscript Index to the Names and Places therein. This is at the service of any one wishing to consult it here, or inquiries will be answered if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed."

We are glad to hear that, on the nomination of the French Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, Madame Th. Blanc Bentzon has been appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Since 1871 this distinguished lady has been actively engaged in translating into French some of the best English novelists, most of her versions appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. But Madame Bentzon has not confined herself to translating, and her original works include several novels.

THE February number of *Guth na Bliadhna* will contain an article by Father Pollen, S.J., on the subject of Queen Mary's treatment of the Lord Huntly who fell at Coniechie. The Hon. R. Erskine contributes an English paper, the first of a series, on 'Former Gaelic Movements'; and he has also utilized the framework of the ancient Gaelic *sgéul* or story to erect thereon a pungent satire in Gaelic on the French Government and its quarrel with the Catholic Church.

MESSRS. LUZAC will issue in future the important Oriental publications of the Gibb Memorial Fund. They are also official agents and publishers to the University of Chicago.

SEVERAL additions to "The World's Classics" will be published next week by Mr. Frowde. They include Scott's 'Lives of the Novelists,' with introduction by Mr. Austin Dobson; 'Pendennis,' with introduction by Mr. Gosse, and 'Sheridan's Plays,' with introduction by Mr. Joseph Knight.

In the uniform edition of 'The Works of Oscar Wilde' promised by Messrs. Methuen will be included 'The Duchess of Padua,' a play hitherto unpublished, and 'De Profundis' in a fuller form, including some letters to Mr. Robert Ross.

TO-DAY Messrs. Armand Colin & Cie. will issue 'La France et Guillaume II.,' by M. Victor Bérard, editor of the *Revue de Paris* and professor at the Ecoles des Hautes Études; and 'Rome et Napoléon III.,' by Prof. Émile Bourgeois and M. Clermont, a work in which is disclosed, from documents hitherto unpublished in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the part played by the Roman Catholic clergy in the accession and fall of Napoleon III.

A POWERFUL novel from *La Revue de Paris*, 'Le Cas du Lieutenant Sigmarie,' by Jean Pommerol, is also issued to-day by M. Calmann Lévy.

'LA REINCARNATION DE CHRISTIAN CHAUMETTE,' by Maurice Montégut, and 'L'Aryenne,' a posthumous novel by Jean Lorrain, will be published next Tuesday by M. P. Ollendorff.

PROF. ÉMILE LOUIS BURNOUT, the Orientalist, who died on Tuesday last at eighty-five, was the son of a famous philologist. His university career was brilliant; and he was successively professor at the Lycées of Angoulême, Avignon, and Rodez, and "chargé de cours" at the Faculty of Grenoble. The *Coup d'État*, when he refused to sign the address of congratulation to Louis Napoleon, was followed by Burnout's retirement in disgrace to the Lycée of Toulouse. In 1867 Duruy made him Director of the French School at Athens, where he did important work. His publications include 'Histoire de la Littérature Grecque,' 'La Science des Religions,' and other learned books and papers.

THE death in his eighty-fourth year is announced from Jena of Burkhard Wilhelm Leist, Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of that town, and the author of a number of valuable works, among them 'Versuche einer Geschichte der römischen Rechtssysteme,' 'Der römische Erbrechtsbesitz,' and 'Altarisches Jus Gentium.'

FROM time to time attention is called in India, by the act of some individual prince and his minister, to the need of promoting female education. The Mysore Government has long followed an enlightened policy in this matter, and the Maharaja of Bhavnagar is a well-known

champion of such education in Gujerat. In the Punjab an effort is now being made to establish a High School for girls of good family; and in commemoration of the visit of the Princess of Wales and of her great interest in the position and education of the women of India, it is to be called the Victoria May Girls' High School. The site for the school has been chosen at Lahore, and a suitable building will be erected in the centre of extensive and thoroughly secluded grounds. The aim of the school is to give a sound English education besides the usual vernacular training, and there are to be boarders as well as day scholars.

THE following Parliamentary Papers have recently been published: Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde, K.P. (3s.); and Board of Education, Regulations re Museums (1½d.).

SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHICAL BOOKS.

The Face of the Earth. By Eduard Suess. Vol. II. Translated by Hertha B. C. Sollas. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—In noticing the first volume of the authorized translation of 'Das Antlitz der Erde' we called attention to its classical reputation and to the immense influence exercised by it upon current thought in geology and geography. Students of Prof. Suess's masterpiece hardly know whether to admire most his encyclopædic knowledge of the earth's surface, his familiarity with the literature of his subject, his grasp of detail, his reach of speculation, or his fine poetical feeling and gifts of expression. Some of his theories may have failed to win general acceptance, some he has himself modified as his book grew from volume to volume; but after the largest possible deductions have been made, the stimulus he has imparted to thought and research will undoubtedly secure him a permanent place among the great scientific figures of the nineteenth century.

The first volume dealt with the general structure of the land surface of the earth. The second volume deals with the ocean. The essential problem is to determine in what manner and to what extent movements of the ocean surface depend on those of the solid land. We have been taught, writes Suess in his concluding chapter, "that extensive parts of the planet are slowly rising by vertical upheaval, others as slowly sinking, while some great fragments of the crust, such as Scandinavia, Greenland, Australia, and New Zealand, are subject to a tilting movement; that South America and Norway have been elevated by jerks; that these activities are still in progress and are accomplished at a measurable rate."

For this opinion Suess finds little evidence. It is not Sweden which is being raised, but the Baltic Sea which is gradually drying up, from climatic causes. The oscillations which have left their mark on the columns of the temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli were produced by local movements within the crater of an expiring volcano. They were not even felt in Naples, and have nothing in common with the horizontal strand lines which surround the shores of Italy. The Nile mouths are where they were thousands of years ago. Adam's Bridge is as it was in the days of the poet of the 'Ramayana.' Local changes of shore-level have no doubt occurred, especially in volcanic districts.

Erosion and deposition are both going on, but true dislocations are rare. For the great changes, argues Suess, we have to look to the ocean itself. It appears to have an independent movement, which in the course of long periods causes an alternation of positive and negative movements. These are not cumulative, but compensatory. The persistence of continental masses is due to local subsidences which let the sea come in and lower the general shore-level:—

"Every eustatic negative movement of this kind increases the fall of all the rivers which enter the sea, stimulates afresh the denudation of the dry land, accelerates the transportation and deposition of sediments, and thus induces a heightened eustatic positive movement. The oceanic oscillation has the same effect when it is negative; and even the positive oscillation contributes to the formation of sediment in so far as it assists in erosion. Thus there is an alternate play of forces. The effect of eustatic subsidences and the deposition of sediments is cumulative, and in the course of geologic periods the eustatic negative movements obtain the predominance. In this matter the folding of the mountain chains plays only a secondary part."

It is not within the competence of the present notice to examine this theory in detail or to discuss the evidence for and against it. Before there can be any general consensus of opinion much more has to be done in the direction of local research, and it may well be that the evidence accumulated will frequently appear to be conflicting. In the meantime Prof. Suess has put forward a working hypothesis, and illustrated it with a wealth of detail to which it would be difficult to find a parallel. The translation is worthy of the book and the author. Every technical term is rendered with a precision which will best be appreciated by those who have struggled with the problems of terminology. The style is easy, the sentences are flowing, and the indications that a German original is being followed are few and trifling. As a piece of scientific translation the work could not be surpassed, and we offer our congratulations both to the Professor of Geology in Oxford and to his learned daughter.

Progressive Course of Comparative Geography on the Concentric System. By P. H. L'Estrange. (Philip.)—This book is the work of a practical teacher to whom his subject is a living reality, and who desires to make it a true educational discipline. Instead of presenting a mass of unrelated facts, Mr. L'Estrange has selected those which are of causal significance, and he has so arranged them as to bring out their relation to each other and to human life. A boy who has worked in succession through the sections on position, configuration, climate, vegetation, and economic development will not merely have acquired a large amount of useful information, but will also have acquired a new method of thought. Taught on these lines, geography may take rank as an educational subject with history, mathematics, or the natural sciences. A further break with a time-honoured but deadening convention is the treatment by regions, instead of by continents. Thus North America and Siberia are treated together, and Australia with South Africa. This is a step in the right direction, and one which is approved by many of the most thoughtful teachers of geography in the country. Wherever we have examined the book we have found it interesting and stimulating, but it has some of the defects of its many qualities. In the first place, we have our doubts about the concentric system. The matter is graded according to difficulty as A, B, and C, a method which avoids repetition and economizes space.

On the other hand, there is the risk of satiety, and we doubt whether the pupil who had already worked through A and B would come very spontaneously to C. Not merely the illustrations, which are numerous and good, but also the admirable coloured maps, far superior to those in any other school-book on the market, would by that time have lost their freshness. The large quarto size is not popular in this country, and the book is cumbersome to handle. While, therefore, we doubt if this is the ideal school-book, we heartily commend it to teachers, partly on account of the rich store of information contained in the maps, and partly because it can hardly fail to suggest a larger view of the subject.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE thirty-eighth general meeting of the German Anthropological Society will be held in Cologne in August, 1907. It is proposed that this meeting should be constituted an International Congress, and the Cologne Anthropological Society have issued a cordial invitation to Fellows of the Anthropological Institute and others interested in anthropology and archaeology to attend the Congress. It is further proposed to arrange a tour of two or three weeks in the Low Countries and France to take place after the Congress. During this tour places of the greatest interest from an anthropological point of view will be visited. In case a section of the visitors prefer to make a tour in Germany the authorities will consider the possibility of carrying out any proposition they may receive. A complete programme will be published shortly. Meanwhile, students of anthropology and archaeology who would like to attend this Congress are requested to communicate with the secretary of the Anthropological Institute, 3, Hanover Square, W.

The Report of Dr. James Kerr, medical officer to the Education Committee of the London County Council, for the year ended March 31st, 1906, which has just been published, is an important anthropological document. It contains measurements (height and weight) of 18,686 children from seven to fourteen years of age last birthday, and compares them with similar observations in American and continental schools. Dr. Kerr infers that mental efficiency, as measured by educational progress in school, is apparently associated with physical efficiency as determined by growth. The Report also contains some valuable observations on the subject of heredity, e.g., 16 families include 46 children who are deaf-mutes. Dr. Kerr suggests that charitable institutions which bring deaf people together are mischievous, as tending to bring about the marriages of deaf-mutes, with the result of increasing this defect in the person of children of such marriages, instead of alleviating that condition. He observes also that the mothers of mentally deficient children have large families—the average normal family being 5, while the average in families where mentally defective cases occur is 7.6.

A series of anthropometric observations on 1,400 children in a school in one of the poorer districts of Edinburgh has been published. The results are displayed in 25 tables, dealing with the physical, mental, pathological, and social surroundings of the children observed. These were not wholly of the poorest class, but included children of sober, decent families of the working class. The measurements and other observations are given on the authority of competent medical men, and are supplemented

by inquiries at the homes of the children. The result is to throw light on many questions of sociology, such as overcrowding, juvenile employment, wage-earning mothers, intemperance, &c.

The paper read by Dr. Robert R. Rentoul, of Liverpool, before the Section of Psychology, at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Toronto last August, in which he proposed the sterilization of certain mental degenerates, is published in *The American Journal of Sociology*. It is to be doubted whether public opinion is ripe for the application of so effectual a remedy for what all admit to be a real social danger; but Dr. Rentoul in a masterly manner disposes of all the alternative methods of dealing with it, of which he enumerates eight. That of prohibition of marriage is obviously insufficient. He would extend his treatment to lunatics, epileptics, idiots, confirmed criminals and inebriates, and even habitual vagrants.

The International Congress on School Hygiene, which is to be held at the University of London from the 5th to the 10th of next August, will deal with many of the questions of interest to anthropologists that we have referred to in these Notes. The set subjects for discussion are each to be opened by three selected speakers in English, French, and German, and include methods for the first and subsequent medical examinations of school children; schoolwork in its relation to the duration of the lessons, the sequence of the subjects, and the season of the year; the school in its relation to tuberculosis; and the lighting and ventilation of classrooms. These are all matters which have much to do with the prevention of physical deterioration.

SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—Jan. 15.—Sir Raymond West, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. G. A. Grierson read a paper on Hinduism and its debt to the Nestorians. He showed that from the earliest times there had been Christian colonies in India. Amongst these were a number of Nestorians, one of whose settlements was at Mylapore, near the present Madras. Here their faith became corrupted, and a joint worship, partly Hindu and partly Christian, came into existence. Rāmānuja, the author of the great protest against the Vedantic pantheism of S'ankarāchārya, was born and educated within a few miles of Mylapore. His doctrines differed widely from those of the orthodox Hinduism of his time, and where they differed from it they agreed with Christianity. His most important doctrine was that the Supreme Deity was a personal loving All-Father, and that the released soul was not absorbed into God after death, but maintained an everlasting personal existence near Him, and became in its nature like Him. From this was derived the doctrine of *bhakti*, or of loving personal devotion to a personal God, who became incarnate to relieve the world from sin, and who is now in heaven, still a loving personal Deity, watching and guarding his followers. The author traced the course of this belief from the later portions of the 'Mahābhārata,' through the vernacular literature, down to the sixteenth century. In the 'Mahābhārata' there was the remarkable description of the White Continent, on the shore of the Northern Ocean, where alone pure *bhakti* existed. In the Purānas there was the extraordinary fact that the ceremonies celebrating the birth-festival of Krishna did not agree with the current legends of his birth, but had been altered so as to coincide with the Gospel narratives of the birth of Jesus Christ. The vernacular *bhakti* literature was full of reminiscences of Christianity. This dates from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when the doctrine was first preached in Northern India and was very widely adopted, causing the greatest religious revolution which India has seen—a revolution little considered by European writers because the evidence dealing with it was not written in Sanskrit. Dr. Grierson quoted a story illustrating

the teaching of John iii. 16, and told of Indian saints of these times who maintained that right initiation meant being "born again," of one who plucked out his eye and cast it from him because it had "offended" him, and of another who cut off his right hand for the same reason. He drew attention to Kabir's doctrine of the *Sabda*, or word—which must have been borrowed from the opening verses of St. John's Gospel—and described the sacramental meal of his followers, in which food and water are distributed to the faithful as Kabir's special gift conferring eternal life. Portions of this food are reserved for the sick. In conclusion, Dr. Grierson urged the importance of the study of the literature of the modern Indian vernaculars, as the only means of obtaining a knowledge of the hopes and fears, the superstitions and beliefs, which build up the character of the modern Hindu.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Kennedy, the Rev. Joshua Khamis, Dr. Pope, and Mr. A. B. Keith took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 10.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read. The following were elected Fellows: the Dean of Westminster, Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie, Col. J. W. R. Parker, the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, and Messrs. A. R. Malden, D. R. MacIver, G. H. Viner, and R. B. Howorth; and as Honorary Fellows, Jonkheer B. W. J. van Riemsdyk and M. Salomon Reinach.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Jan. 16.—Annual Meeting.—The Report of the Council for the past year, which showed the Society to be doing a considerable amount of useful work, having been adopted, the President, Mr. Richard Bentley, delivered an address on 'Weather in War Time,' showing how greatly on upwards of three hundred occasions the course of history had been influenced by weather conditions.—Dr. H. R. Mill was elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. F. C. Bayard and Mr. H. Mellish Secretaries.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Jan. 11.—Mr. G. S. Thornton in the chair.—Prof. G. Thomas was elected a Member.—Dr. J. W. Evans read a paper on the history of the words "molybdæna," "plumbago," and "galena" as applied to mineral products. *Molybdæna* was used by Aristotle, Dioscorides, and Galen in the sense of certain artificial and natural forms of lead oxide. Pliny rendered it by "molybdæna," with "galena" as a synonym. He employed "plumbago" with this meaning in only one passage. Most of the sixteenth-century commentators on Dioscorides, however, regularly translated the mineral *molybdæna* by "plumbago" (It. *piombaggine*, Fr. *plombagine*); and it was used in pharmacy for a variety of lead oxide till late in the seventeenth century. Agricola contended (1629) that "molybdæna," "plumbago," and "galena" properly signified the black sulphide of lead, as well as a similar "sterile" mineral that yielded no lead, being entirely consumed by the fire, and "plumbago" seems to have been already employed in this way in Germany. This usage of the words prevailed among metallurgists down to the middle of the eighteenth century, when "galena" became restricted to the sulphide of lead, while the other two words were employed for the sterile variety. In 1778-9 Scheele showed that this consisted of two distinct minerals. To one, the sulphide of molybdenum, he appropriated the name "molybdæna"; while to the other, the "black lead" of our pencils, he allotted that of "plumbago"; for this, however, "graphite" was in 1789 substituted by Werner and Karsten. The origin of the word "galena" is obscure, its identification with the Greek *γαλῆνη* being unwarranted. Pliny, the only ancient writer who used it, got most of his first-hand metallurgical information from Spain; and writers of the time of the Renaissance agree that it was then in use in that country. It is possible that it was a local pre-Latin term.—Prof. Gollancz read a paper on a MS. of the play of 'Mustapha,' by Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, first published in 1633. His two plays were political, and he did not wish them printed during his life. But in 1609 a printer got hold of scraps of 'Mustapha' and printed them. John Davies of Hereford

published his poems in 1610, with a sonnet to Lord Brooke on his play of 'Mustapha,' written, but not printed. Prof. Gollancz's MS. is in the handwriting of John Davies, and it contains many lines not in the print of 1609 or the edition of 1633, of which Prof. Gollancz quoted some of the best. At the end of this is an englighting of 'De Jure Regni,' Buchanan's most famous work, which was condemned by Act of Parliament, and owners of copies of which were to be punished. This treatise was evidently out of the 1633 edition of his works, as all known copies begin with p. 33. Prof. Gollancz then dealt with the three 'Parnassus' Cambridge plays, and the relation of them and their author to Spenser. These plays may be dated, the first 1598, the second 1599, the third 1602 or 1603. Between the second and third Spenser had died, and the motive of the plays changed. The first play dealt with the miseries of authors, especially Nash. It was bitter against another Cambridge man, Gabriel Harvey, Luxurioso. In the third play Academi, who is the same man as Luxurioso, comes in, but no bitterness is found against him, because the death of Spenser had taught Nash and other writers that the quarrels between Cambridge men should cease. From a technical point, too, the change is evident. Two editions of the play were printed in 1607. There is a MS. of the play in America, which was collated by Macray for his edition. Judicio is Chettle, a proof-reader, who, when speaking of Spenser, praises him highly, and says that he "in every bark endorst Eliza's name," a direct reference to a line in 'Colyn Clout.' The print altered *endorst* to *embarkt*; so the MS. is the best. Again, "his sweeter verse contains heart-throbbing life": in Spenser's 'Amoretti' occurs "heart-throbbing life." Again, the print has "Let us haste away.....to this accursed place"; the MS. has "unhappy bay," from 'The Fairy Queen.' The third point confirms Prof. Gollancz's view that John Day was the author of the 'Parnassus' plays. The German critic who argued that the author was a Northern man forgot that Spenser used Northern forms in 'The Shepherd's Calendar,' and from that Day borrowed his words and phrases in his 'Parnassus' plays, as other authors had done before. As to *sooping* = sweeping, it was common, and was used by Hall and others. The text has not been properly worked at. *Jove's* breakfast should be "*Love's* breakfast," a kiss, as in Spenser.

MATHEMATICAL.—Jan. 10.—Prof. W. Burnside, President in the chair.—Mr. P. W. Milne and Mr. G. S. Le Beau were elected Members.—Mrs. Stott was admitted into the Society.—The following papers were communicated: 'The Uniform Convergence of Fourier's Series,' by Dr. E. W. Hobson, 'On Hyper-even Numbers and on Fermat's Numbers,' by Lieut.-Col. A. Cunningham, 'On Riemann's Hypergeometric Function,' by Dr. E. W. Barnes, 'On Partial Differential Equations of the Second Order having Integral Systems free from Partial Quadratures,' by Prof. A. R. Forsyth, 'The Singular Points of Certain Classes of Functions of Several Variables,' and 'The Singularities of Functions defined by Taylor's Series,' by Mr. G. H. Hardy, 'Asymptotic Approximation to Integral Functions of Zero Order,' by Mr. J. E. Littlewood, 'On the Reducibility of Covariants of Binary Quantics of Infinite Order,' Part III., by Mr. P. W. Wood, and 'The Forms of the Stream Lines due to the Motion of an Ellipsoid in Infinite Fluid, Frictionless or Viscous,' by Dr. T. Stuart.—Mrs. Stott exhibited a collection of models of three-dimensional sections of the regular hypersolids in space of four dimensions.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Jan. 7.—A paper by Mr. T. Percy Nunn on 'Causal Explanation' was read by the Hon. Secretary. The sciences are built up by attempts to render given primary facts intelligible to an individual consciousness—a result attained by the ideal addition of interpretative elements drawn from other contexts of experience. These "hypotheses" fall into three classes. In the first the hypothesis consists of elements homogeneous with the data, and forming with them (when ideally interpolated) spatio-temporal chains consonant with experience and at least conceivably verifiable. The second consists of interpolated

relations, also verifiable. In the third class the added elements are not homogeneous with the data (e.g., atoms, electricity), and are not verifiable, having only a psychological value. Hypotheses of the first and third classes are *causes* in distinct senses: in the first, in the sense of customary sequence; in the third, in the sense of constant entities underlying apparent change. From the time of Newton the aim of physical science has been to explain phenomena by "last unchanging causes" (Helmholtz) of the latter character—mass-particles and forces between them. But recent criticism (Russell) has shown that the Newtonian mechanics implies the concept of a series of momentary configurations of the universe, all of which are determined when any two are given. A similar concept is implied in the modern dynamical methods due to Lagrange and Hamilton. In both cases the "explanation" reached is more than merely descriptive, but is no longer causal. The context from which the notions of unitary particle and force are drawn is "intersubjective intercourse" (Ward). The fundamental importance of this accounts for the explanatory value of those notions and of the dynamics based upon them. If this account is true, psychical phenomena (and, therefore, vital phenomena) have a unique character, and cannot be synthesized from physical customary sequences. Loeb has attempted to effect such a synthesis by his theory of tropisms, but his view is not in accordance with the results reached by Jennings. The observations of the latter writer support the contention that there is in all organisms something "homologous" with individual unity.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** London Institution, 5.—'The Art of Pictorial Mosaic,' Mr. G. H. Townsend.
 — Surgeons' Institution, 7.—Junior Meeting.
 — Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Marbles: their Ancient and Modern Application,' Sir L. Alma-Tadema and Mr. W. Brindley.
 — Jewish Historical, 8.30.—'The Jews of Cambridge,' Dr. Stokes.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Sculpture of Etruria in relation to Recent Discovery,' Lecture II., Prof. P. Gardner.
 — Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Internal-Combustion Engines for Marine Purposes,' Mr. J. T. Milton.
 — Anthropological Institute, 8.30.—President's Address: 'The Burial Mounds and Dolmens of the Early Emperors of Japan.'
Wed. Entomological, 8.
 — Geological, 8.—'The Geology of the Zambesi Basin around the Batoka Gorge, Rhodesia,' Mr. G. W. Lamplugh.
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'The Panama Canal,' Mr. P. Bunau-Villars.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Advances in the Exploration of the Atmosphere,' Lecture II., Mr. W. N. Shaw.
 — Royal, 4.30.
 — Society of Arts, 4.30.—Indian Section.
 — London Institution, 6.—'The Novels of Benjamin Disraeli,' Mr. E. Gosse.
 — Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Investigations on Light Standards and the Present Condition of the High-Voltage Glow Lamp,' Mr. C. C. Paterson.
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'On a Tumulus containing Urns of the Bronze Age near Sunningdale, Berks,' Mr. O. A. Shrubsole; 'Inscribed Stones found in the Church of St. Peter, Dunstable,' Mr. Worthington G. Smith; 'Embroidered Phylacteries,' Charles L., Mr. R. V. Berkeley.
Fri. Physical, 8.—'The Strength and Behaviour of Brittle Materials under Combined Stress,' Mr. W. A. Scooble; 'A Spectrophotometer,' Mr. F. Teyman; 'Photographs of Electric Sparks,' Mr. K. J. Tarratt.
 — Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Alternating-Current Commutator Motors,' Mr. C. A. Abbott (Students' Meeting).
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Quillball Library,' Mr. C. Welch.
 — Mathematical, 3.—'Diagrams of Anemoids,' Prof. W. H. H. Hudson; 'Contracted Methods in Arithmetic,' Prof. A. Lodge; 'The Elementary Arithmetic of the Theory of Numbers,' Mr. C. S. Jackson; 'Models of Space-filling Solids,' Mr. W. Batby.
 — Royal Institution, 3.—'Latest Phases of Music,' Lecture II., Sir A. C. Mackenzie.

Science Gossip.

Mr. UNWIN will publish soon a work on 'Animal Micrology,' by Prof. Michael F. Guyer, of Cincinnati University. The book is intended primarily for the beginner, and its aim is to be practical, to omit everything that is not essential, and above all to give the student definite statements.

We have to announce the death on the 11th inst. of Prof. Adam Paulsen, the well-known head of the Meteorological Institute, Copenhagen, at the age of seventy-four. He is best known by his studies on the Aurora Borealis, carried on in Greenland in 1882, and described in his 'Observations internationales polaires' (1882-3).

THE Clarendon Press will publish next week 'A School Course of Mathematics,' by Mr. David Mair.

THE death is announced, on the 2nd inst., of Mr. William Simms (formerly of the firm

of Troughton & Simms) at Shanklin, in the ninetyeth year of his age. He was the Senior Fellow at the Royal Astronomical Society, having been elected in 1851, before and after which date he contributed several papers to its *Monthly Notices*.

FIVE new small planets are announced as having been discovered photographically by Mr. Metcalf at Taunton, Mass.: two on the 7th and three on the 18th ult.

PHOTOGRAPHS were obtained of Holmes's periodical comet (*f*, 1906) and Kopff's comet (*e*, 1906) by Prof. Max Wolf at the Astrophysical Observatory, Königstuhl, Heidelberg—the former on the 7th, and the latter on the 15th and 16th ult. Both were exceedingly faint objects, of about the sixteenth magnitude, but Kopff's the more extended.

It is announced in Harvard College Observatory Circular No. 121 that a new variable star (probably a Nova) has been detected in the constellation Vela by Miss Leavitt during an examination of photographic plates taken with the 1-inch Cooke lens. It is numbered var. 154, 1906, Velorum, but Prof. E. C. Pickering states that there is little doubt that it is really a Nova. The fluctuations of light during the period covered by the observations are considerable, and it is not impossible that it may again become sufficiently bright for its spectrum to be obtained. About the middle of June the brightness exceeded the tenth magnitude, as it had done at the end of 1905 and during the early months of 1906; but in July it was below the eleventh, as it had been in the same month the year before, when it was first registered.

SEÑOR COMAS SOLA, Director of the Fabra Observatory, Barcelona, calls attention to a brilliant white spot which he noticed on November 23rd near the north pole of the third satellite of Jupiter. Some dull spots were perceived on the disc of that body, and it is remarked that it "paraissait une image réduite de la planète Mars."

PROFS. G. MÜLLER AND P. KEMPF, of the Astrophysical Observatory at Potsdam, announce the discovery of the variability of a star in the constellation Cassiopeia, which appears as +68°.200 in the 'Durchmusterung.' The period is remarkably short—only about 1.95 days—and the changes of brightness are all comprised within less than half a magnitude (between 5.9 and 6.3). Amongst variables the star will be reckoned as var. 155, 1906, Cassiopeia.

PROF. MILOSEVICH, of the Royal Observatory of the Collegio Romano, has detected the variability of a star in Perseus, which was of 8.5 magnitude on November 6th, and had gradually sunk to 9.7 by December 14th. Its designation is var. 156, 1906, Persei.

FINE ARTS

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SCULPTORS, PAINTERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

Is it characteristic of the fickleness of human nature that at the Royal Academy we regret the International, while at the exhibition now showing at the Institute we sigh for the Royal Academy? We think not, for we are of opinion that these sighs, these regrets, are but an unconscious tribute to the lamentable truth that each show represents a grotesque extreme, between which is the natural and healthy path. A visit to the present "International"

exhibition convinces us that here, as at Burlington House, a large proportion of the work done has been produced merely that it may achieve a momentary success in an exhibition. A larger proportion of the exhibitors are people of recognizable artistic powers than is the case at the Royal Academy, yet there is scarcely so high a standard of artistic achievement, and this odd contradiction appears to result from a fundamental difference of opinion on what is perhaps, after all, something of an open question.

If a young artist has definite, but one-sided gifts, what for him is the path of wisdom? Clearly, says the Academician, to strengthen himself where he is weak, even at the expense of his development along what to him is the line of least resistance, until such modicum of success rewards his efforts as shall enable him to satisfy the just demands of the average public. On the other hand, it may be urged that by so doing he only tames an individual talent into mediocrity in every direction. To be one-sided, says the supporter of the International, is to be interesting, and the part of wisdom is to follow your bent, even to exaggeration. Above all, commercial wisdom points to this course as not only promising "remarkable" works that catch the eye in an exhibition with that eccentricity which we nowadays expect of genius, but as offering also an easily recognizable article which, after its due association with an artist's name, becomes a picture-dealer's asset.

Now each of these solutions of the question propounded has in it a fund of truth, but also, as by malice we have indicated, each may degenerate into a far from golden rule artistically, whatever it may be commercially. At the Academy we see men of slender talent striving year after year to meet the manifold requirements of dull people till the spontaneity of their initial inspiration is lost; and on the other hand we see the International producing only flimsy performances, too shallow to interest one for long, but repeated with a confident egotism and ever-increasing facility that ultimately nauseate. To do something different from other people is here the cardinal virtue, and the result is a collection of work of so little coherence, and containing so little of permanent value, that we propose to abandon any attempt to examine it *seriatim*, as shown on the walls, and to deal merely with one or two general tendencies to be observed.

What marks the pictures here as modern, and indeed International, as opposed to the old-fashioned and British painting which they tend to replace, is the professional nature of their appeal. Even so foolish a piece of sensationalism as Prof. von Stuck's *Orestes and the Eumenides* is professional in its appeal compared with, say, the sensationalism of Mr. Goëtz, though we should hesitate to say that one was more inartistic than the other. Leaving these lower depths, we see that the mechanical iridescence of M. le Sidaner's *Venice by Moonlight*, the insistent flatness of the tones of Mr. Sauter's *Under the Doorway*, the intentional improbability of subject-matter of Mr. Lambert's *Sonnet*, are among the milder and more acceptable examples of an almost universal tendency. Most of the pictures here are obviously—some glaringly and offensively—unlike nature in some respect, and their painters seem to have taken a pride in making them so. We should hesitate to suggest that a little study of painters' methods is of necessity harmful to the general public; but it seems clear that there is danger for the artist who has

to cater for a class which, from the very fact of its knowledge of the subject being recently acquired, attaches an exaggerated importance to proficiency in an up-to-date technique, which would, in fact, rather see such proficiency displayed than concealed beneath a veil of artistry and truth to nature.

In less sophisticated times the artist was hemmed in by a necessarily limited technique, by a clinging to traditions from which he could not in safety stray very far; but within these limits he realized as fully as he knew the puzzling many-sidedness of nature. The rage for experiment, for individual research, that has characterized the last fifty years, has offered a variety of technical expedients for simplifying the complexity of the problem—expedients none of which has proved an "Open, sesame!" to all the secrets of art, but each of which has at least the advantage of offering the puzzled painter a means by which he may at any rate begin a picture. There is the man who, like Mr. Pride, sees nature as reduced to monochrome by the flash of one predominant colour; there is Mr. Charles Shannon, who sees it as a monochrome overlaid with great washes of interlacing primaries; there is the painter who mixes up a kind of scale of the leading tones of his picture, and paints it rigidly in that gamut, with a minimum of blending or intermediary tones—as Mr. Sauter, for example, or with a greater number of tones and rather greater multiplicity of forms, Mr. Lambert; there is the iridescent mosaic of small touches bright in colour and monotonous in shape of M. le Sidaner; and there are many more of them, nor do we claim the impossible achievement of having summed up in a word the method of each painter. What we wish to point out is that these methods—each of which, in varying degree as to the nature of the subject and mood of a picture, has some validity as a *means*—have come to be regarded as ends in themselves—games with rules that are admirable, no matter in what absurdities they land the players; and this tendency we refer to as professionalism, because so long as art remained a trade it might be circumscribed within such conventions as its public was accustomed to, but at least it could not lose sight of the end in pursuit of the means: if a portrait bore small resemblance to the original, it was not accounted a success merely because it was painted in three brushstrokes less than had ever sufficed hitherto for the rendering of a face. Art is a trade no longer, for by much independent experimenting artists have lost touch with the unsophisticated public it was their mission to delight, and it seems questionable whether the apparently freer professional painter will ever do work of the same simplicity and beauty. He appears, in the lack of serious employment that at present exists, only too inclined to those displays of technical cleverness which, whether on canvas or on the pianoforte, entrance the amateur at a certain stage of his development. In the domain of sculpture, too, we see that the making of clay models, which was once a tentative and not always a necessary stage in the completion of a work, has gradually become almost the only branch of the art practised, as being the only branch practicable for a sculptor with no commissions in hand. Rodin's work in general is an example of how professional zeal may drive an artist to pursue this art of clay modelling from life to an extraordinary pitch of realistic perfection, making of it an end in itself, not a means to an end; and the collection of clever studies that I since Troubetsky sends to this exhibition

shows a similar narrow professionalism, spending itself on a side issue of little intrinsic utility, completely blind to the place of sculpture in the concert of the arts. His *Portrait du Savorese*—which was shown, with some of the other works here, at the last great Exhibition at Paris—is now, as then, the best of these impressionist models, and it is on this tiny scale that they are most satisfactory.

On the whole, as becometh the citizens of a nation of shopkeepers, we have refrained longer than our neighbours from the vanity of professional display, and Mr. Nicholson may be singled out as having more than most of the painters here retained the old-fashioned ambition of satisfying even the uninitiated in paint. Again and again in the past he has refrained from dazzling us by the courage with which he can, if he wishes, push a generalization to preposterous lengths, and has humbly made the effort at completer realization than any easy method of painting offered him. *The Paper Cap* is an honest, humorous piece of characterization, not first-rate in colour. His *Miss Alexander* comes nearer the dangerous point of mastery which is nowadays the herald of so rapid a decline, and it is in the hope of keeping Mr. Nicholson to the safe ground of trade proficiency that we confine criticism to the flatfooted objection that there is no space suggested between the table and the picture on the wall for the lady's legs. These pictures seem admirably serious compared with the commonplace illusiveness of Miss Cecilia Beaux, the slipshod construction of Mr. Charles Shannon, or the obvious characterization and utter muddiness of colour of Señor Zuloaga. Compared with more modern flippancy, Besnard's *Madame Jourdain*, which has turned up in English exhibitions several times in the last ten years, takes on an appearance of style, a distinction that to some extent justifies its size. The same can hardly be said for the *Venetian Glass* of M. Blanche, which is nevertheless one of the best of his recent pictures. M. Blanche seems to have a passion for painting somewhere into every picture a passage of high-pitched tinkling tones like coloured glass. In this case he has fortunately found in the lady's gold-striped petticoat an outlet for this passion, so that he is not, as he is sometimes, obliged to paint such a passage of colour into the face. Amongst the other more agreeable phenomena of the exhibition are a *Côte Sauvage* by Cottet; the etchings (refreshing in their sanity) of Mr. D. Y. Cameron; and two delightful little specimens of the same art, *Les Devoirs* and *Une Gosseline*—one at each end of the balcony—by M. Louis Legrand. These show how delicate an artist he can be when he is not preoccupied with the task of delineating phases of vice in which he has very little real interest. The show of his works here is, we think, the largest seen in England since the astonishing collection that was the main feature of one of those enterprising little exhibitions that Mr. Bella used to organize in his gallery in Soho Square.

In the sculpture galleries M. Rodin has a bust of Mr. Bernard Shaw, displaying a curious *parti pris* for regarding that mobile face as the countenance of a Pecksniffian and puritanical Diogenes. His group *Frère et Sœur* is very disappointing after the grace and mystery of its photographs, looking in this light, and in the hideous glassiness of its shiny bronze, harshly and clumsily modelled for all its charm of design. But with M. Rodin we hope to deal more fully on a future occasion. The work here which has most of the simplicity and impressiveness of sculpture is M. Bourdelle's *Jeanne*

d'Arc. On the other hand, it is puzzling to find the same name affixed to *Le Réve*, which is *l'art nouveau* at its worst.

THE LANDSCAPE EXHIBITION AT THE R.W.S. GALLERIES.

THE annual exhibition of the work of these six landscape painters is one to which a certain public has now come to look forward. It is not this year quite so good as on some previous occasions, as Mr. Peppercorn is developing a monotonous mannerism that obscures his talent, even while it leaves his pictures formidable neighbours for his friends to hang alongside of; and Mr. Austen Brown, who is at his best as a figure painter, reduces landscape painting too much to a mechanical process of whipping the paint with a series of rhythmic strokes that threatens to become equally monotonous. Both painters handle colour forcibly, however, and their companions seem by comparison a little to want concentration. Mr. Aumonier's *Evening on the Downs*, *On Amersham Common*, and *A Misty Morning* are three of the best pictures here, though the last sketch wants a little more nobility in the design of the trees. The spacious *Piave* suffers from a passage in the middle of the river which declines to lie flat. Mr. James Hill has command of considerable variety of quality in paint, but tends to spoil his designs by never letting the lines flow free to the frame. By comparison with Mr. Peppercorn's pictures Mr. Hill's have a little of the pettiness of vignettes.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY: FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

III.*

NOTABLE among the pictures bearing wrong titles, given, or accepted, by the authorities, is Uccello's battle-piece—one of the most precious possessions of the Gallery. Called in 1858 'Battle near Perugia,' it has for forty-five years been catalogued as the 'Battle of Sant' Egidio, July 7th, 1416.' This is not a mere verbal inaccuracy. Several bad blunders in criticism have been perpetrated to bolster up a false pedigree and an utterly untenable theory in connoisseurship. The scene depicted is in reality the rout of San Romano in 1432, consequently we are not here concerned with 'Carlo Malatesta, Lord of Rimini, and his nephew Galeazzo,' though several authorities are cited in the foot-note in support of this inaccurate assertion. Nor is this "one of the four battle-pieces originally painted for the Bartolini family in Gualfonda." The able criticisms and deductions which Mr. Herbert Horne published some five years ago should have before now become known to the officials at the National Gallery. Mr. Horne then wrote:—

"In how many successive editions of the National Gallery Catalogue, I wonder, has this pedantic piece of absurdity appeared and re-appeared; by how many successive directors has it been allowed to go unquestioned as a matter of course? I do not exaggerate when I say that this is a fair instance of the way in which the history of art is studied at Trafalgar Square."

The greatest blunder contained in the official description of this picture is the statement that "Malatesta is marching under a strange standard." It is, on the contrary, Niccolò da Tolentino who is here portrayed; and his standard, powdered with his impress, the "gropo da Salamone,"

is similar to that found on a shield on his funeral effigy in the Cathedral at Florence.

There is too great a tendency to cling to the name of a famous artist in connexion with the notoriously bad purchases of the Gallery—fortunately very few in number—and to label such works as of the school of such an artist rather than of the country to which he belongs. Thus the 'Christ blessing Little Children' (No. 757), which was bought as a genuine "Rembrandt" at 7,000*l.*, is put down as executed by the "School of Rembrandt," whereas it should have been given to his pupil and imitator Eeckhout. The comparatively recent acquisition 'The Baptism of our Lord' (No. 1431), which is officially ascribed to Perugino, should be frankly labelled as an old copy of one of the panels of the predella by that artist in the Rouen Museum. Nor should the word "copy" be furtively placed in the after-remarks on a picture, as in the case of No. 226, while the putative authorship is proclaimed in large type as of the "School of Botticelli."

The pictures by the unknown painters of the Sieneese School follow, and are made a sub-heading of, the Tuscan Schools, thus inverting the alphabetical order. Something may be said for this system as regards the hanging, where wall-space is a consideration; but the application of such a method to an easy book of reference is reprehensible, particularly as no cross-reference is given on p. 543. In the same way some of the universally accepted painters of the schools of Cologne, the Lower Rhine, and Westphalia are confusedly catalogued *en masse* under 'German School,' without any notification to that effect being made under the names of the various Masters.

We are at times inclined to presume that the Director does not frequent the periodical exhibitions. Thus it should have been pointed out on p. 239 that the wings of No. 1049 were recognized at the Exhibition of German Primitives held last summer at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club as part of a work belonging to the Roscoe Collection in the Royal Institution, Liverpool.

Nearly everywhere the authorities quoted in the foot-notes in support of statements made in the text are those of the last generation. Almost the only exception is Mr. Berenson's book on Lorenzo Lotto, of which mention is made in a new foot-note to Alvise Vivarini's 'Madonna.' Nevertheless, the date of Lotto's death is stated (p. 331) as "about 1555," although Mr. Berenson has shown that the last entry in Lotto's diary is late in 1556.

The notes on some of the new pictures are not altogether satisfactory, and steps in the pedigrees are omitted. With regard to the new Raphael, 'The Madonna of the Tower,' no allusion is made to the cartoon in the British Museum of this or of a very similar picture. We are not reminded that the picture was included in the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester in 1857 and in the Old Masters in 1902. Surely such facts are at least as interesting and essential as the statement that there is "a copy by Sassoferata [sic] in the Leichtenburg Gallery, St. Petersburg." Nothing is said as to how the "Rokeby Velasquez" came to England, or of its having been exhibited at Manchester and the Old Masters. Its measurements are here, for the first time, given officially as 48½ in. × 69 in. As they were represented as 49 in. × 70½ in. when the canvas was exhibited at Messrs. Agnew's Gallery last winter, are we to conclude that the "sight" measurements are those now generally taken by the Gallery? If so, an alteration should be made in the official intimation at present contained in the 'Explanatory

Remarks' (p. xli), where it is stated that "the surface measure of pictures" is that given. We are glad to note that the number of this picture is now 2057, although, as has been pointed out in these columns, the frame for weeks bore the number 2055.

The details given with regard to the purchase or provenance of many pictures are insufficient or inaccurate. No reference is made to the fact that Duccio's three panels originally formed part of the famous 'Maestà.' The 'Portrait of a Young Man' (No. 1309) by Bernardino Licinio was bought, not "at the sale of the Chipstead (Perkins) Collection in 1891," but at the George Perkins (of Chipstead) Sale in 1890. Cima's 'St. Jerome in the Desert' (No. 1120) is stated to have figured as No. 397 in "the sale of the Duke of Hamilton's pictures." The reference (p. 128) to its having "come from the collection of the Nuncio di Verona; obtained at Venice in 1770 by Mr. Strange; afterwards at Fonthill," applies to another lot—No. 395—in the Hamilton Palace Sale, which was a 'Madonna' by Cima. The pedigree of this 'St. Jerome' does not concern us, but we may point out that No. 397 in the sale of the Duke of Hamilton's pictures was a very different painting, an 'Adoration of the Magi,' which was bought by the Gallery as a Botticelli, and is now in the Catalogue (No. 1124) questionably assigned to Filippino Lippi.

It is most desirable that in quoting the sale at which a particular painting was bought the Catalogue should state the name of the author it was then ascribed to and the alleged subject. Otherwise the statement is but a bare record of little public interest, and more confusing than useful to the student and critic. Many incongruities of this nature present themselves. In 1882 was acquired as a Titian, 'Portrait of Ludovico Cornaro,' the painting (No. 1122) now officially described as "Theotocopuli: St. Jerome (?)." In 1890 Cima's 'Ecco Homo' (No. 1310) was sold at Christie's as a Carlo Dolce, and given in the National Gallery's Annual Report as "ascribed to Giovanni Bellini."

There are, on a moderate computation, at least a score of incorrect attributions at Trafalgar Square, and these are all again reproduced in the present issue. As many of these "ancient mistakes" have in the last few years been recognized by competent critics, the requisite corrections should now be made. We are, of course, familiar with the perils of such thorny paths, and readily admit that continental galleries set a much worse example; but the more glaring faults might without any risk be rectified. How many of the Canalettos are really by that artist? The 'Circumcision' which is labelled Giovanni Bellini is not convincing as a work from the master's own hand. Several of the pictures here given to the Lippis and Botticelli are incorrectly ascribed, especially those which represent the 'Adoration of the Magi.' It would be difficult to maintain the strict authenticity of the 'Julius II.' here catalogued unreservedly as by Raphael. Apparently, various Directors have inclined to a different opinion, as they have been at some pains to add that "this portrait was repeated several times by Raphael or his scholars." Again, Titian's 'Venus and Adonis' should not be allowed to pass as an original work, even though a note explains that "Titian painted several repetitions of this picture with slight variations." These supplementary remarks are often erroneously taken to mean that the National Gallery versions are the originals, and all somewhat similar paintings merely derivative.

Many of the critical notes fail to awaken

* For previous articles see *The Athenæum* for December 1904, and 29th.

the imagination or stir the phlegmatic interest of the general reader; while others, intended originally to be interpretative, have in the course of amplification become little more than a dry array of antiquated facts. How is the artistic appreciation of Guido Reni's 'Ecce Homo' intensified by the remark that "it was copied for *The Art Journal* in 1846 by W. Lewis"?

There is no gainsaying the fact that the Foreign Catalogue has been allowed to degenerate in the last decade to such an extent that there is now a general disposition in certain quarters to treat it as a subject for badinage. It is not fitting that one of the most representative collections of oil paintings in the world should thus suffer.

Until the presentation of the "Rokeby Velasquez" aroused public curiosity, the annual sale of the Foreign Catalogue had been markedly decreasing for ten or twelve years, though the demand for the Abridged Catalogue steadily increased. For the last five years only 952 copies of the former have been annually disposed of, as against 3,256 copies of the latter; but apparently the most popular of all the existing publications is the cheap, illustrated, and not very instructive handbook sold by the representative of a private firm inside the Gallery. Unless improvement is made the work now under review will gradually become both unknown and useless.

A list of the pictures lent to the Gallery, which until recently were not even labelled, should be given—on p. xxiv for choice.

When shall we have a catalogue in which the remarks on the pictures are arranged in numerical order and the biographical notices are placed separately at the end of the book? Is it too much to hope that we may yet have the Roman numeral of the room in which a painting is exhibited placed in the margin of the descriptive notes?

There is now prevalent in artistic circles a distinct feeling—which we cordially endorse—that all should combine loyally to support the recently appointed Director, who has taken up his duties at a not very favourable moment in the Gallery's history, and has already made his presence felt. It is only because we have the best interests of the Gallery at heart that we have criticized at length the most glaring of the numerous errors—which, all told, must number at least a hundred.

It is imperative that the present edition should be thoroughly overhauled and a new one issued as speedily as possible, and it is the duty of those responsible for the criticism of art in this country to promote that end.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. MURRAY's new list includes 'Pillow Lace,' by Mrs. C. C. Mincoff; 'The Essentials of Aesthetics,' by Prof. G. L. Raymond; and a translation, by Mr. R. H. Hobart Cust, of the 'Life and Works of Vittorio Carpaccio' by Prof. Ludwig and Prof. Molmenti.

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish in the spring 'Glaes,' by Edward Dillon, the accomplished connoisseur, who may be trusted to deal with the artistic charm of his subject. Dr. Oscar Jennings in 'Early Woodcut Initials' will treat of over thirteen hundred reproductions of letters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, of which he has made a special study.

NEXT Saturday the Librairie Académique Perrin will bring out a new work by M. T. de Wyzewa, 'Les Maîtres Italiens d'autrefois,' in which the author makes a special study of Giotto, Botticelli, Verrocchio, Andrea Mantegna, and others.

ACADEMIC slough is, apparently, the order of the day at Burlington House as well as at the National Gallery. The catalogue assigns the 'St. Catherine' (No. 37) in Room I. to Bernardo (sic) Luini. As in previous years, pictures by Hals are described as being by "Frank" Hals. On one of the landscapes (No. 109) by Gainsborough has been bestowed the new title of 'The Harvest Cart.' Hitherto the picture has been known as 'The Harvest Waggon,' and has thus been distinguished from many somewhat similar pictures. It was described as 'The Harvest Waggon' when exhibited at the British Institution in 1814, at Burlington House in 1880, and at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1885; and also when sold at the John Wiltshire (Schockerwick) Sale at Christie's in 1867. Why could not its traditional name be retained here?

It would appear that the authorities at Burlington House (who, by the way, include the late Director of the National Gallery) are not well acquainted with the Dutch pictures at Trafalgar Square. Otherwise they would have seen that 'Hockey-playing on the Ice' (No. 39), which is catalogued as "Dutch School"—no century given—is to all intents and purposes a reverse copy (no doubt executed from an old engraving) of Adrian van de Velde's 'Frost Scene' (No. 869) in the National Gallery.

It is all very well for the Royal Academy to refuse to accept any responsibility as to the authenticity of pictures exhibited; but who is responsible for the names given to paintings which are submitted without any attribution? When will the catalogues state the exhibitions, held here or elsewhere, at which pictures have been previously shown? The Hanging Committee might at least encourage contributors to publish such facts. That they do not know them it is difficult to believe.

THE reduced copies in oil and water colour of well-known pictures by Velasquez and Murillo in Spain, and by Rembrandt in the Hermitage Gallery, St. Petersburg, which formerly hung in the "Savile" Room in the West Basement in the National Gallery, have lately been cleaned. They are now placed in a room in the East Basement which formerly contained the Arundel Society's reproductions.

THE Curator of the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, in view of the exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's works from February 2nd to March 2nd, wishes to trace the following pictures: (1) 'Hark!' 1846; (2) Scene from 'Woodstock,' 1847; (3) 'View from the Mount of Offence,' &c., 1856; (4) 'Jerusalem by Moonlight,' 1865; (5) 'The Sphinx,' 1856; (6) a drawing of the Mosque at Sakreh (sometimes called "of Omar"), about 18 by 12 in., painted in 1854; (7) a drawing, 'The Bay of Salerno in Summer Moonlight,' with bathers swimming and diving from the rock, dated 1868; (8) 'The Haven of Rest,' a small drawing (about 10 by 6 in.) of shipping in harbour on a moonlit stormy night. The response to the appeal for the loan of the artist's pictures has been most generous.

SIR THOMAS DREW, President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy and of the Royal Society of British Artists. Following upon the publication of the Report of the Commission on Irish Art Institutions, this action on the part of these bodies is regarded as an expression of sympathy with the Royal Hibernian Academy.

MR. HUGH P. LANE was presented last week in Dublin with a portrait of himself by

Mr. Sargent, in recognition of his efforts to establish a Gallery of Modern Art for Ireland. The presentation was made by the Earl of Mayo on behalf of the subscribers, and an address was read by the hon. secretary, Mr. James Duncan. The address is embellished with painted medallions by Mr. D. O'Brien, Mr. William Orpen, Mr. George Russell, and Miss S. C. Harrison. We are glad to notice this deserved tribute of Mr. Lane's work.

THE authorities of the Bibliothèque Nationale are organizing for the forthcoming spring an exhibition of portraits, drawings, and miniatures taken from or appearing in some of the finer illuminated manuscripts of the sixteenth century.

THE Alsacian artist Charles Alfred Touchemolin, who recently died at Brighton, was born at Strasburg in 1829, and entered the atelier Drolling at Paris in 1847, afterwards removing to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He returned to Strasburg in 1854, and for many years enjoyed great popularity as the painter of pictures of various military episodes in French history. He made four lengthy visits to Châlons for the purpose of his work. During the siege of Strasburg Touchemolin was a member of the municipal council. After the peace he chose to remain a French citizen, residing first in Paris, and then at Versailles. In 1903 he removed to Brighton, naming the cottage in which he lived Alsace House.

THE death is announced of M. Jean Émile Henri Sarriau, an able archaeologist and numismatist, at the age of forty-seven. M. Sarriau was born at Cosne, where he began his studies under the guidance of one of his uncles, a professor at the college there. He settled in Paris, and obtained an appointment at the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal. In 1900 he was charged with the organization of the "musées centennaux" of the Great Exhibition, under the direction of M. François Carnot. In addition to several official reports and essays on the coins and the Gallo-Roman monuments of Nivernais, M. Sarriau published 'Le Musée Centennal de la Céramique à l'Exposition Universelle.'

FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (Jan. 19).—Evert Moll's Oil Paintings and Water-Colours of England and Holland, Ryder Gallery.
— Society of Miniature Painters, Twelfth Exhibition, Private View, Modern Gallery.
— Water-Colour Exhibition, International Art Gallery.
MON. Mr. Tom Mostyn's Landscapes, Private View, Dore Gallery.
WED. Mr. R. Gwelo Gwosman's Pastels and Water-Colours of England and South Africa, Private View, Mount Street Galleries.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—German Opera: *Die Meistersinger, Tristan, Lohengrin, Der Freischütz.*

THE season of German opera opened at Covent Garden on Monday evening with 'Die Meistersinger.' As yet we have no national opera-house with performances all the year round, but the autumn seasons of the San Carlo Company, the new enterprise, and the occasional visits of the Carl Rosa and Moody-Manners companies show, at any rate, that attempts are being made to supply that deficiency. The last-named companies, indeed, by giving performances in English, are making the most direct appeal to the general public.

The rendering of 'Die Meistersinger'

was, on the whole, satisfactory; there was nothing in it to provoke adverse criticism, yet, on the other hand, nothing of an exciting character. Herr von Krauss, as Walther, deserves praise. He was admirable in the third act; in the first he sang well, but the tone of his voice was somewhat unpleasant in *forte* passages. Madame Bosetti impersonated Eva with vivacity and spontaneity, and sang well. Herr Feinhals as Sachs was dignified, and his enunciation of words remarkably clear; a little more variety of tone-colour was alone needed. Mr. Hincley was a trifle heavy as Pogner; and Herr Franz Adam, though not an ideal Beckmesser, and Herr Bussard as David, acquitted themselves well. The new conductor, Herr Leopold Reichwein, from Mannheim, gave ample evidence of skill and thorough knowledge of the score. He is not yet thirty years old, and ought not, therefore, to be compared with great conductors who are many years older. His faults are simply negative; everything he did was correct, if not thoroughly convincing.

'Tristan' followed on Tuesday evening, a work which imperatively demands a great conductor, a fine orchestra, and able exponents of the two chief rôles; and these demands were fully met. Herr Arthur Nikisch made his first appearance in London as an opera conductor, and from what is known here of him in the concert-room, high expectations were naturally raised. It is particularly in music of emotional character, such as the Fifth Tchaikowsky Symphony, that he has displayed wonderful magnetic power, and in 'Tristan' he naturally had full scope for a still stronger display. There was an occasional tendency to exaggerate the pianissimos, and that is about all that can be said in the way of criticism. The vivid rendering of the music was, in fact, nearly ideal. This, of course, means the highest praise also for the London Symphony Orchestra, which carried out in so able and striking a manner the intentions of Herr Nikisch. Frau Litvinne is an accomplished artist, and in her impersonation of Isolde, with Herr van Dyck as Tristan, she was unconsciously urged to do her very best. As an exponent of Tristan, Herr van Dyck ranks among the greatest; he was wonderful in the second act. Madame Marie Brema, the Brangäne, was not in good voice. The first singing of Dr. Felix von Krauss as King Marke helped one to forget the undramatic situation.

There were two performances on Wednesday. In the morning 'Lohengrin' was given, when Frau Aino Ackté—a native, we believe, of Helsingfors—impersonated Elsa. It was her first appearance in London, and by her fresh, well-trained voice and excellent acting she soon won great and well-deserved favour. Herr Herold, the Danish artist, as the Knight of the Grail, more than confirmed the good impression which he created here a season or two ago.

In the evening Weber's 'Der Freischütz'

was performed. The work had not been heard for over ten years, so that its revival was most interesting. The opera is old—it was produced at Berlin in 1821—not at Dresden, as marked on the programme; it was not given at the latter place until January 22nd of the following year. Wagner acknowledged his great indebtedness to Weber, and that fact shows the importance of this his masterpiece. Its composer made use of old forms, but by his genius he breathed fresh life into them; he was, in fact, the founder of the modern romantic school: the incantation scene, to name only one instance, proclaimed a new era. The scoring of the opera is a marvel: Weber was not only a great tone-poet, but also a great tone-painter. The performance was good. Herr Nikisch again conducted, and displayed loving care and sympathy. The overture was magnificently rendered.

Musical Gossip.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE's new Violin Suite (Op. 68) will be performed at the London Symphony Concert, under the direction of Dr. Richter, on Monday, February 18th, with Mischa Elman as soloist.

The first London performance of Mr. Percy Pitt's Sinfonietta in G minor was to have taken place, under the composer's direction, at the Symphony Concert, Queen's Hall, this afternoon, but he is unavoidably detained abroad. Debussy's 'L'Après-Midi d'un Faune' and Sibelius's 'Finlandia' will be given in its place.

TENNYSON'S 'Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington' is being set to music by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford.

The quartet from Vienna under the leadership of Herr Arnold Rosé is visiting London for the first time, and will appear at the Broadwood Concerts in the afternoon of the 28th inst., and in the evening of the 31st.

MR. MARK HAMBURG offers English composers prizes of 20, 10, and 5 guineas for a Pianoforte Fantasia, Scherzo, or Ballade. The piece winning the first prize is to be played at his recital on May 15th. Manuscripts must be sent to Prof. Michael Hamburg, 2, Clifton Gardens, W., on or before March 31st.

The death is announced of Cyrill Kistler, born near Augsburg in 1848. He studied at the Munich Conservatorium, and afterwards settled in Sondershausen, where in 1884 was produced his music-drama 'Kunihild.' This work, when revived at Würzburg in 1893, attracted a certain notice, but only for a time. Kistler's comic opera 'Eulenspiegel' was brought out at Würzburg in 1889, 'Arm Elsein' at Schwerin in 1902, and 'Röslein im Hag' at Elberfeld in 1903. Kistler worked, but in a simple way, on Wagner lines, and he was proclaimed by some the "coming composer"; but time, which tests all things, has not as yet fulfilled that prophecy. He published various orchestral pieces, and an interesting 'Harmonielehre.'

The old theatre at Weimar is about to be closed. Five special performances are to be held on February 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, and 16th. The first will be devoted to Iffland's drama 'Die Jäger.' On February 14th will be given Schiller's 'The Brigands,' and on the 16th Goethe's 'Iphigenie,' followed by an epilogue by Richard

Voss, with music by Ludwig Thuille. The other two performances (February 10th and 12th) will consist of 'Lohengrin' and Cornelius's 'Barber of Bagdad,' both produced there under the direction of Franz Liszt, the one in 1850, the other in 1858.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.—SAT. (except Friday). German Opera, Covent Garden.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY.
MON. London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES. Miss F. Collingbourne's Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Helen Frazer's Vocal Recital, 3, Solian Hall.
— Mrs. Sydney Webster's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED. Miss Claire Neville's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Ruth Troward's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Solian Hall.
THURS. Mr. Gottfried Gubson's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.
— Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Solian Hall.
SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— M. Lamond's Beethoven Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Burns Concert, 7.30, Albert Hall.

DRAMA

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Æschylus in English Verse.—Part I. *The Seven against Thebes, and The Persians.* By Arthur S. Way. (Macmillan & Co.)—Mr. Way is favourably known as a translator of Homer and Euripides. The latter work, in particular, stands high among the extant versions of the third Attic tragedian. In attempting a translation of *Æschylus*, Mr. Way is flying at higher game. The merits of Euripides are merits of conception, of situation, of thought, and can to a large extent be reproduced in another language; while the relative modernity of his mind brings him nearer to us to-day. In *Æschylus* the majesty of his conceptions and the boldness of his thought are linked with an elevation and grandeur of diction which it is much more difficult for the translator to represent. Even his weaker passages are not unfrequently disguised by magniloquence of style; and if magniloquence sometimes verges upon bombast, nevertheless it has to be reproduced if the translation is to be faithful to the original. In all respects *Æschylus* stands to lose more than Euripides at the hands of a translator, just as Milton stands to lose more than Wordsworth, without prejudice to the question of their comparative rank as poets. Especially is this the case with the two plays on which Mr. Way has first tried his hand. Neither of them has the dramatic intensity of the 'Oresteia.' Both are essentially declamatory pieces. In both the action to which they relate takes place off the stage, and we see and hear nothing but the anticipations before the battle, the news of the event, and the lamentations which follow it. Both depend for their interest on declamation in the grand style, on a gift of stately and vigorous rhetoric.

If, therefore, we say that Mr. Way's '*Æschylus*' pleases us less than his '*Euripides*,' this is largely because the task is more difficult. Success would demand the gift of artistry in language, the powers of a Milton or a Swinburne. Mr. Way, to do him justice, makes great efforts to avoid tameness, but he has not the happy gift of memorable phrase which would make his efforts successful. Just as in his lyrics his praiseworthy attempts at the swinging Swinburnian metres are apt to be spoilt by wooden and ill-jointed rhythms, so his declamatory blank verse is apt to be spoilt by a failure to find the right word. Possibly this defect might be made good by the expenditure of greater pains in polishing and revision; possibly it requires greater, or different, gifts. In any case the result is that the translation of the two plays before us, though a readable and respectable piece of work, cannot, when judged by a high

standard, be called an achievement of the first rank.

The beginning of the great speech describing the battle of Salamis may be taken as a fair sample:—

'Twas this began all our disaster, Queen:
A demon or fell fiend rose—who knows whence?—
For from the Athenian host a Hellen came,
And to thy son, to Xerxes, told this tale.
That when the mirk of black night should be come,
The Greeks would not abide, but, leaping straight
Upon the galley-thwarts, this way and that
In stealthy flight would seek to save their lives.
Soon as he heard, discerning neither guile
In that Greek, nor the jealousy of heaven,
This word to all his captains he proclaims,
That, when the sun should cease to scorch the earth,
And gloom should fill the hollowed space of sky,
In three lines should they range their throng of ships
To guard each pass, each seaward-surg-ing strait;
And others should enring all Alas' Isle:
Since, if the Greeks should yet escape fell doom,
And find their ships some privy path of flight,
Doomed to the headsman all these captains were.

This is adequate translator's work, and will enable the reader to realize something of the general course and character of the drama; but it is not great, it is not Æschylus. If Mr. Way goes on to attempt the crowning task of the Agamemnon, we wish for him something more of "Aischulos' bronze-throat eagle-bark at blood."

The Arden Shakespeare. (Methuen.)—We have received from time to time during the last few months four additional volumes of this series: *Troilus and Cressida*, edited by Mr. K. Deighton; *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, edited by Mr. R. Warwick Bond; *Antony and Cleopatra*, edited by Mr. R. H. Case; and *Love's Labour's Lost*, edited by Mr. H. C. Hart. Under the competent supervision of the much regretted Mr. Craig, these four volumes maintain the high level of critical ability which has characterized this edition of Shakespeare's works since its inception by Prof. Dowden in 1899, when we first pronounced it a charming issue in all matters of arrangement and printing. Mr. Craig's knowledge of Elizabethan literature and phraseology was always, from the time he undertook the task, at the service of his editors, as, indeed, the frequency of their acknowledgments sufficiently testifies. His loss must be severely felt by all interested in the publication. It is to be regretted that its course of issue has been so leisurely; some seven years have passed since its beginning, and it is but little more than half-way through. However, each editor has given of his best and in full measure, and the edition must eventually take its rank as a critical one to be reckoned with by future editors.

Dramatic Gossip.

ON the revival at the Haymarket of the 'Lady Huntworth's Experiment' of R. C. Carton alterations have been made in the cast which, though slight in themselves and sufficiently obvious, change almost entirely the nature of the play. First produced at the Criterion on April 26th, 1900, the piece belongs to a period when each successive work of its author was written with a view to exploiting the gifts and graces of Miss Compton, the Lady Huntworth. Her experiment consisted in sinking her rank, assuming the position of cook in a respectable clerical household, and by her refinement and distinction carrying captive all the masculine inmates of the establishment thus favoured. One of these—after she is freed by divorce from the chains that link her to Lord Huntworth, a drunken and disreputable nobleman—she is, at the close, on the point of marrying. On the first production the individual thus favoured, an ex-officer of Bengal cavalry, played by Mr. Arthur Bourchier, exhibited a stalwart sincerity in

wooing which, though fine in its way, kept the whole in the domain of comedy. This character is now assigned Mr. Hawtrey, whose lighter method imparts to the whole an aspect of fantastical comedy which we cannot but hold more appropriate for the theme. Similar processes of lightening are produced by the substitution of Mr. Weedon Grossmith for Mr. Dion Boucicault as Lord Huntworth, who is presented as more of a cad and less of a brute. Mr. Fred Lewis, who took at shortest notice the part of the Rev. Audley Pillenger, scarcely compensates for the absence of Mr. Eric Lewis. Miss Compton remains, however, admirable as the heroine, and a piece which at its first production won a favourable reception goes, under the fresh conditions, with added vivacity.

'HER GRACE THE REFORMER,' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, a one-act comedy, which contributes to the Haymarket programme an element of novelty, shows, as might be guessed from its title, a duchess, played by Miss Ethel Matthews, who reconciles with the advocacy of social equality the practice of domestic tyranny. It is an unpretending satire of some forms of aristocratic affectation.

THE Christian names of Mrs. Edmund Phelps were given on her coffin-plate as Sarah Eliza, instead of, as we reported, Henrietta.

'THE DRUMS OF OUDE,' a one-act play of Mr. Audlin Strong, will precede 'Toddlers' on the reopening on the 28th inst. of the Playhouse, as the Avenue has been renamed.

The long-promised appearance of Miss Julia Marlowe and Mr. E. H. Sothern will take place at the Waldorf early in May in 'The Sunken Bell,' a rendering, by Charles Henry Meltzer, of 'Die Versunkene Glocke' of Hauptmann.

SHAKESPEARE WEEK at His Majesty's will witness the revival of 'Julius Cæsar,' 'Hamlet,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'The Tempest,' 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' and 'The Winter's Tale.'

MR. JAMES WELCH will on the 29th inst. open Wyndham's Theatre with Miss Harriet Jay's farce 'When Knights were Bold.'

ON February 10th the Stage Society will produce 'The Cassilis Engagement,' a four-act comedy of Mr. St. John Hankin.

MR. BERNARD SHAW's comedy 'The Man of Destiny' was produced in Dublin last week by the members of the Players' Club. Mr. George J. Nesbit as Napoleon, and Miss Flora MacDonnell as 'The Strange Lady,' gave excellent interpretations of their parts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. C. N.—A. L.—H. H. S.—R. S.—Received. N. B.—Already noted. S. R.—Not in our line.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

AUTHORS' AGENTS	PAGE
BELL & SONS	62
BLACKWOOD & SONS	84
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS	86
CATALOGUES	63
CONSTABLE & CO.	02
EDUCATIONAL	04
EXHIBITIONS	61
HARPER & BROS.	87
HEINEMANN	86
HURST & BLACKETT	64
LONGMANS & CO.	87
MACMILLAN & CO.	64
MAGAZINES, &c.	63
METHUEN & CO.	88
MISCELLANEOUS	61
NEWSPAPER AGENTS	62
NOTES AND QUERIES	86
SALES BY AUCTION	62
SITUATIONS VACANT	61
SITUATIONS WANTED	61
SONNENSCHNEIN & CO.	85
TYPE-WRITERS, &c.	62
WANTED TO PURCHASE	62

MESSRS. BELL'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW WORK BY SIR OLIVER LODGE.

Demy 8vo, 6s. net.

[Ready Jan. 30.]

ELECTRONS; or, the Nature and

Properties of Electricity. By Sir OLIVER LODGE, D.S.C. (Lond.), Hon.D.Sc. (Oxon and Victoria), LL.D. (St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen), F.R.S., Vice-President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and Principal of the University of Birmingham.

* In 1902 the author gave a lecture before the Institution of Electrical Engineers on the subject 'Recent Progress towards the Nature of Electricity.' This discourse, greatly extended, was published in the Journal of the Institution, and forms the nucleus of the present book. Many additions have now been made, and some of the difficulties recently promulgated concerning the electrical theory of matter are touched upon. The most important addition is a more detailed account of the proof of the purely electrical nature of the mass of an electron. The book is intended for students, and in places for specialists; but most of it may be taken as an exposition of a subject of inevitable interest to all educated men.

Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATION. By

D. H. MACGREGOR, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the Royal Economic Society.

"This is the best-informed, most complete, and subtlest study of certain important aspects of industrial trusts and other 'combinations' that has yet appeared. The writer has brought a quite unusual analytic skill to bear upon a subject peculiarly adapted to fine distinctions.... One of the most brilliant pieces of economic reasoning that has appeared for a long time."—*Tribune*.

THE GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

NEW VOLUME.

VAN DYCK. By Lionel Cust,

M.V.O. F.S.A., Director of the National Portrait Gallery, Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art. With 40 Illustrations and Photogravure Frontispiece. 5s. net.

Illustrated Prospectus of the Series on application.

Fcap. 8vo, 2s. net.

THE FOOD OF CHRIST'S SOLDIERS:

the Holy Communion, with Prayers for Preparation and other occasions, and an Appendix, mainly Historical. By A. C. CHAMPNEYS, M.A., formerly a House Master at Marlborough College, Author of 'A Soldier in Christ's Army.'

BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

"Messrs. Bell are making constant additions of an eminently acceptable character to 'Bohn's Libraries.'"—*Athenæum*.

"Messrs. Bell are determined to do more than maintain the reputation of 'Bohn's Libraries.'"—*Guardian*.

NEW VOLUMES.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.

Translated by E. W. LANE. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Appendices, by STANLEY LANE-POOLE, M.A. Litt.D. In 4 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

THE EARLY DIARY OF FANNY

BURNEY (Madame D'Arblay). Edited by ANNIE RAINE ELLIS. New and Revised Edition. In 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

[Ready shortly.]

Complete Catalogue of the Series (numbering nearly 800 Volumes) will be sent on application.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, York House, Portugal Street, W.C.

SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO., LTD.

PARALLEL GRAMMAR SERIES.

Edited by Prof. E. A. SONNENSCHN, D.Litt.Oxon.,

Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Birmingham University.

Uniformity of Terminology and Uniformity of Classification are the distinguishing marks of this Series; all the Grammars are conducted on the same plan, and the same terminology is used to describe identical grammatical features in different languages.

Latin, English, Spanish, Dano-Norwegian, Welsh, Greek, French, and German.

16-page Prospectus free. KEYS to the Latin and German Readers and Writers may be had by Teachers direct from the Publishers.

ORA MARITIMA SERIES.

Edited by Prof. E. A. SONNENSCHN, D.Litt.

NEW VOLUME NOW READY.

THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Greek Text for Beginners, with Notes, Exercises, Vocabularies, and Maps. By CHARLES D. CHAMBERS, M.A. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s.

This book applies to Greek the methods which Prof. SonnenschN has expounded in his 'Ora Maritima' and 'Pro Patria.' It is assumed that pupils beginning Greek will have been learning Latin for at least two years. The story of the Greek War of Independence (1821-1827) is told with the use of only about 1,250 words, nearly all of which occur in Thucydides.

ORA MARITIMA. A Latin Story for Beginners, with Grammar and Exercises. By Prof. E. A. SONNENSCHN, D.Litt. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s.

PRO PATRIA. A Latin Story, being a Sequel to 'Ora Maritima,' with Grammar and Exercises to the end of the regular Accidence. By Prof. E. A. SONNENSCHN, D.Litt. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

"Prof. SonnenschN's books do not gild the pill. They merely make the pill a healthy one."—*Week's Survey*.

FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE. Price 6s. net.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY, 1907.

"A book of reference that the educational profession and the press have by this time found to be indispensable."—*Athenæum*.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL YEAR BOOK. (Public Schools.) The First Annual Issue, under the direction of the Editors of the 'Public Schools Year Book.' Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE. Price 3s. 6d. net.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS YEAR-BOOK, 1907.

TWO NEW VOLUMES OF "THE NEW CLASSICAL LIBRARY."

Cloth, 3s. 6d. each; leather, 4s. 6d. each.

5. HERODOTUS. Books I.-III. Translated by G. W. HARRIS.

6. AN ALPHABETICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS, EVENTS, &c., OF ANCIENT HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. By the EDITOR.

THREE BOOKS ON AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

By Prof. SHIELD NICHOLSON.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

THE RELATION OF RENT, WAGES, AND PROFITS IN AGRICULTURE.

RATES AND TAXES AS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE.

THE ENGLISH CORN LAWS.

NEW AND INTERESTING NOVEL, DEALING WITH THE STORY OF A GIRL UNDERGRADUATE.

IN STATU POPILLARI. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

"Written with an engaging freshness of manner, and always interesting as a well-studied reflection of actualities in the most promising field of contemporary scholastic life."—*Scotsman*.

AN OUTLINE OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF OUR SHORES.

By JOSEPH SINEL,

Of the Zoological Station, Jersey; Associate of the Marine Biological Association of Great Britain.

Illustrated by 120 Photographs from Nature and numerous descriptive Diagrams.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

"Well adapted for young students of marine zoology both by its scientific treatment and attractive style."—*Times*.

"Beginners will find it invaluable."—*Scotsman*.

HISTORIC LINKS. Topographical Guides to

the Reading of History. By DOROTHEA MAGUIRE, L.L.A. With a Preface by HUBERT HALL, of H.M. Public Record Office. With 16 Full-Page Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"The book is well worth reading, and should do a very useful work in helping young people to realize ancient history."—*Athenæum*.

"The idea is good and well carried out."—*Spectator*.

"We have seldom seen a book that pleased us better."—*Teacher*.

MEDALLIONS FROM EARLY FLORENTINE

HISTORY. By EMILY UNDERDOWN, "Norley Chester," Author of 'Stories from Dante,' &c. Imperial 16mo, 5s. net.

"A charming volume, resetting the most picturesque incidents, and presenting afresh the most attractive personages of an entrancing but confused period."—*Educational Times*.

"A delightful work."—*Liverpool Post*.

THE TOURIST'S INDIA. By E. A. Reynolds-

BALL, Author of 'Paris in its Splendour,' &c. With 24 Full-Page Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

ANCIENT LEGENDS OF ROMAN HISTORY.

By ETTORE PAIS, Professor of the University of Naples. Translated by MARIO E. COSENZA. With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 15s.

LIFE AND MANNERS. A Volume of Stories

suitable for the Moral Instruction of Children. Issued for the Moral Instruction League. By F. J. GOULD. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

A DICTIONARY OF POLITICAL PHRASES.

By HUGH MONTGOMERY, assisted by PHILIP G. CAMBRAY. Small demy 8vo, 7s. 6d.

"A book of singular interest."—*Scotsman*.

"A really admirable guide to all wanting information in a hurry."

"An interesting experiment."—*Athenæum*.

Standard.

THE DUTIES OF WOMEN. By the late

FRANCES POWER COBBE. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

OLD MAIDS' CHILDREN. By Edith Escombe.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

"No parent can read this really charming book without being impressed by the profound knowledge of child life manifested by the authoress."

Western Mail.

NEW VOLUME OF THE LIBRARY OF PHILOSOPHY.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS, Vol. I.; or, Genetic

Logic. By JAMES MARK BALDWIN, Ph.D. Hon.D.Sc. LL.D. Demy 8vo, 275 pages, 10s. 6d. net.

SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO., LTD., 25, High Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

MR. HEINEMANN'S NEW BOOKS.

A FASCINATING BOOK OF TRAVEL. **THE DESERT AND THE SOWN.**

Tales of Syrian Travel.
By GERTRUDE LOWTHIAN BELL.
With 150 Illustrations. 1 vol. 16s. net.

GERMANY FROM WITHIN. **THE HOHENLOHE MEMOIRS**

2 vols., illustrated, 24s. net. [Second Impression.
"The burning topic of the day."—*Contemporary Review*.

TWO GREAT FRENCH WOMEN. **MADAME RÉCAMIER.**

According to many hitherto Unpublished Documents.
By EDOUARD HERRIOT.
2 vols. demy 8vo, with Portrait, 20s. net.
"The most complete biography of this delicate and decorative enigma."—*Daily Chronicle*.

THE FLIGHT OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

By G. LENOTRE.
1 vol. fully illustrated, 10s. net. [Second Impression.
"The whole volume is not only alive, it is on fire."—*Times*.

New Volumes, price 4s. each, are just published
of the New Edition of the

WORKS OF HENRIK IBSEN.

Edited by WILLIAM ARCHER.

VOLUME VI.

THE LEAGUE OF YOUTH. PILLARS OF SOCIETY.

VOLUME VII.

A DOLL'S HOUSE. GHOSTS.

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ART.

APOLLO.

An Illustrated Manual of the History of
Art throughout the Ages.

By S. REINACH,
Member of the Institute of France.
A New and Revised Edition, with important Additions, and
over 600 Illustrations.
Cloth, 6s. net; leather, 8s. 6d. net.*

SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.

Mr. HEINEMANN will publish next week a New
Novel by the Author of 'The Grey World.'

THE LOST WORD.

By EVELYN UNDERHILL.

BY A NEW WRITER.

MEMOIRS OF A PERSON OF QUALITY.

By ASHTON HILLIERS.

* The Publisher has confidence that, although one of the
first books issued in 1907, this novel will continue to be read
throughout this year, and probably for many a year after.

PAUL.

By E. F. BENSON, Author of 'The Angel of Pain.'
[Fourth Impression.
"Mr. Benson's best novel."—*Daily Mail*.

FOOLS RUSH IN.

By MARY GAUNT and J. R. ESSEX.
"Will interest every one who reads it."—*Athenæum*.

KING MIDAS.

By UPTON SINCLAIR, Author of 'The Jungle.'
[Second Impression.
"It has an atmosphere of music and spirituality. There
is poignancy in it and considerable imagination."
Evening Standard.

THE TRAIL TOGETHER.

By H. H. BASHFORD.

"A striking and original tale. The scheme of the book
is in many ways a fine one, and there can be no question
about the distinction and eloquence of much of the
writing."—*Spectator*.

* Prospectuses of these works on application.
London: WILLIAM HEINEMANN,
21, Bedford Street, W.C.

NAVAL

POLICY:

A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF WAR.

By "BARFLEUR."

7s. 6d. net.

WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS,
Edinburgh and London.

NOTICE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE VOLUME

JULY to DECEMBER, 1906,

WITH THE

INDEX,

Price 10s. 6d.,

IS NEARLY READY.

*• The INDEX separately, price 6d.;
by post, 6½d.

Also Cases for Binding, price 1s.;
by post, 1s. 2d.

JOHN C. FRANCIS & J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the
following post: MISTRESS OF METHOD at the AVERY HILL
TRAINING COLLEGE, ELTHAM, KENT.

Candidates should possess a University Degree or an equivalent, and
must have good qualifications in Pedagogy.

The Salary attaching to the post will be at the rate of 200l. per
annum, together with Board, Lodging, Washing, and Medical Attend-
ance. The selected Candidate will be required to commence work
after EASTER, 1907.

Applications should be made on the official Form, to be obtained,
together with particulars of the appointment, from the Clerk of the
London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment,
W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 A.M. on
TUESDAY, February 5, 1907, accompanied by copies of three Testi-
monials of recent date.

Candidates applying through the post for the Form of Application
should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

Full particulars of the Council's requirements as to appointments
vacant are published in the *London County Council Gazette*, which can
be obtained from the Council's Publishers, Messrs. F. S. King & Son,
2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., price (including
postage) 1d. an issue, or for the year a prepaid subscription of 6s. 6d.
G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

TENTH EDITION, price Two Shillings.

CELESTIAL MOTIONS: a Handy Book of
Astronomy. Tenth Edition. With 3 Plates. By W. T. LYNN,
B.A. F.R.A.S.

"Well known as one of our best introductions to astronomy."
Guardian.

London:
SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.

EIGHTH EDITION, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence.

REMARKABLE ECLIPSES: a Sketch of the
most interesting Circumstances connected with the Observation of
Solar and Lunar Eclipses, both in Ancient and Modern Times. By
W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

London:
SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.

SECOND EDITION, fcap. 8vo, price Fourpence.

NEW TESTAMENT CHRONOLOGY: the
Principal Events Recorded in the New Testament, Arranged
under their Probable Respective Dates. By W. T. LYNN, B.A.
F.R.A.S.

London:
SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY, price One Shilling.

BIBLE CHRONOLOGY: the Principal Events
Recorded in the Holy Scriptures, arranged under their Probable
Respective Dates, with a Description of the Places named, and a
Supplement on English Versions. By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

"This compendious and useful little work."
Guardian, March 14, 1906.

London:
SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.

TEACHERS' SCRIPTURAL LIBRARY.

Price Sixpence each net.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

1. BRIEF LESSONS ON THE PARABLES AND
MIRACLES OF OUR LORD. The First Part contains short
Expositions of the Parables, arranged according to Date; in the
Second, the Miracles are treated under the heads of the Regions
in which they were wrought. With Two Illustrations.

2. EMINENT SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS:
a Series of Biographical Studies in the Old and New Testaments.
Illustrated by Six Views of Biblical Scenes, which will, it is hoped,
be found useful to all who are interested in the study of the Holy
Scriptures.

Published by STONEMAN, 29, Paternoster Square, E.C.

THERE'S SATISFACTION IN BUYING
THE BEST.

EVERY
"SWAN" FOUNTAIN PEN
Buyer knows that feeling—because:—
Only the finest materials and work go in the "Swan."
It is made by the largest Gold Pen Makers in the world.
It is guaranteed not merely to work but to satisfy.
You can have your money back if the "Swan" isn't all
we claim.

Prices 10s. 6d. upwards.

Sold by Stationers and Jewellers.

May we send you our booklet?

MABIE, TODD & BARD,

Head Office—79 and 80, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

93, Cheapside, E.C.
95A, Regent Street, W.
Branches—
3, Exchange Street, Manchester.
37, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.
10, Rue Neuve, Brussels.
New York and Chicago.

For Acidity of the Stomach.
For Heartburn and Headache.
For Gout and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

For Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections.
A Safe and most effective Aperient for
regular use.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S LIST.

THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA.

By JOHN ANDREW DOYLE, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

THE MIDDLE COLONIES. 8vo, 14s. net.

THE COLONIES UNDER THE HOUSE OF HANOVER. With Map. 8vo, 14s. net.

* * These Volumes are in continuation of the Author's former works on the same subject: 'Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas,' published in 1882, and 'The Puritan Colonies,' published in 1886.

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM HUNT, D.Litt., and REGINALD LANE POOLE, M.A. Ph.D.

To be Completed in Twelve Volumes 8vo, price 7s. 6d. net each.

* * Special Terms for Subscribers sent on application, or can be had of any Bookseller.

VOLS. I., II., III., IV., V., X., and XI. are NOW READY.

TWO NEW VOLUMES BY PROF. OMAN AND MR. H. A. L. FISHER
ARE JUST PUBLISHED.

Vol. IV. With 3 Maps.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF RICHARD II. TO THE DEATH OF
RICHARD III. (1377-1485).

By C. OMAN, M.A.,

Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and Fellow of the British Academy.

Vol. V. With 3 Maps.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF HENRY VII. TO THE DEATH OF
HENRY VIII. (1485-1547).

By H. A. L. FISHER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

ABRIDGED EDITION OF MYERS' HUMAN PERSONALITY.

IN ONE VOLUME, 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

HUMAN PERSONALITY AND ITS SURVIVAL OF
BODILY DEATH.

By FREDERIC W. H. MYERS.

Edited and Abridged by his Son, LEOPOLD HAMILTON MYERS.

THE WORLD MACHINE; the First Phase: the

Cosmic Mechanism. By CARL SNYDER, Author of 'New Conceptions in Science,' &c. 8vo, 9s. net.

* * An historical survey of the growth of our knowledge of the material world in which we live, from its crudest beginnings to the newest ideas and discoveries of the present day.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH RATIONALISM IN

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By ALFRED W. BENN. 2 vols. 8vo, 21s. net.

"It is refreshing to turn to Mr. Benn's 'History of Rationalism in the Nineteenth Century.' It is everything that such a work should be. It is written with extreme care, and his irony has in places a delightful reminiscence of the late Sir Leslie Stephen."—*Morning Post*.

CHEAP REISSUE, 8vo, 6s. net.

AN ESSAY ON LAUGHTER: its Forms, its Classes,
its Development, and its Value. By JAMES SULLY, M.A. LL.D.

LONGMANS' POCKET LIBRARY.

THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR.

HYDE, with other Fables. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. POCKET EDITION. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 3s. net.

* * This is the first of a New Series of Pocket Editions of Standard Books which Messrs. Longmans & Co. propose to issue from time to time.

THE ÆNEID OF VERGIL. Translated into English

Verse by JAMES RHODES. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. Books I.-VI., 2s. net; Books VII.-XII., 2s. net; Complete in one volume, 3s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Rhodes is easily the first of the translators who have written in blank verse. He has gone as near the impossible as can be hoped."—*Athenæum*.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

No. 419. JANUARY, 1907. Price 6s.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. THE AGE OF REASON. | 7. THE ITALIAN GARDEN. |
| 2. THE OLD AND THE NEW ALCHEMY. | 8. ADMIRALTY ADMINISTRATION AND NAVAL POLICY. |
| 3. EGYPT: the Old Problem and the New. | 9. INSULAR FICTION. |
| 4. CATHOLIC AUTHORITY AND MODERN SOCIETY. | 10. THE STATE OF RUSSIA. |
| 5. TRADITION IN ART. | 11. THE FIRST EARL OF DURHAM AND COLONIAL ASPIRATION. |
| 6. THE ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. | |

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

AN IMPORTANT WORK ON
AFGHANISTAN AND ITS AMIR.UNDER THE
ABSOLUTE
AMIR.

FRANK A. MARTIN.

Demy 8vo, illustrated, 10s. 6d. net;
post free, 10s. 11d.

An up-to-date and vivid account of Afghanistan and its Amir now visiting India. After eight years' residence in the country — an unique experience — the author writes from intimate knowledge of the people, government, army, commerce, and social life of the Afghans.

MISS WILKINS' NEW NOVEL.

HER GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

BY THE LIGHT OF
THE SOUL.

MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN.

Crown 8vo, illustrated, 6s.

This new full-length novel is without doubt the author's greatest achievement. It is a story of marrying in haste and repenting at leisure; a plot of striking fullness and intensity worked out with all Miss Wilkins' characteristic charm.

NEW MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF FRANCE.

QUEEN MARGOT,

Wife of Henry of Navarre (Henri IV.)

H. NOEL WILLIAMS.

Demy 4to, 16 Photogravures, 25s. net
(post free, 25s. 6d.)."Those who wish action and humanity should read 'Queen Margot,' the story of a brilliant, palpitating, terrible, and enchanting period of French history."—*Daily Chronicle*.SOME SUCCESSFUL
MARRIAGES.

A. M. ROACH.

Crown 8vo, illustrated. 6s.

A charmingly written refutation of the idea that marriage is a failure.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
45, Albemarle Street, London, W.

MESSRS. METHUEN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

GENERAL LITERATURE.

COMMERCE IN WAR. By L. A. ATHERLEY JONES, K.C. M.P.
Demy 8vo, 21s. net.

'Commerce in War' is an exhaustive treatise on those branches of international law which concern the commercial relations between neutrals and belligerents. It comprises the law of contraband, search, capture, prize, blockade, continuous voyage and cognate matters, and contains, set forth *in extenso*, the principal judicial decisions of British and foreign Admiralty Courts. The book also contains a collection of the more important treaties and ordinances relating to these branches of the law that have, from the fifteenth century to the present era, been entered into or made by Great Britain and other States. Special attention has been given to the Foreign Enlistment Acts of Great Britain and the United States.

DANTE AND HIS ITALY. By LONSDALE RAGG, B.D. Oxon.
With 32 Illustrations largely from contemporary Frescoes and Documents. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

This book is not merely, or chiefly, a biography of the 'Divino Poeta'; it is rather an attempt to depict afresh the life of Dante's time, and to look at the medieval world, and especially the Italian world of the *Trecento*, through Dante's eyes.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS: The
Bampton Lectures for 1905. By F. W. BUSSELL, D.D., Fellow and Vice-Principal of
Brasenose College, Oxford. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.
This important work describes the influence of the Christian Church upon the development of Society.

THE BRASSES OF ENGLAND. By HERBERT W. MACKLIN,
M.A. With many Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. [Antiquary's Book.
The President of the Monumental Brass Society here treats of brasses from the human and historic, as well as the technical, point of view. He traces the rise and decline of the art of brass-engraving from the reign of Edward I. to the Caroline Decadence.

THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE. By H. CHARLTON BASTIAN, M.D.
F.R.S. Illustrated. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

The ever-interesting question of the Evolution of Life has become all the more absorbing of late owing to researches concerning Inorganic Evolution, the properties of Radium, and the transmutation of so-called elements.

Recent new experiments of a decisive kind are recorded, and an overwhelming weight of evidence is shown to exist in favour of the *de novo* origin of life.

THE WOMEN-ARTISTS OF BOLOGNA. By LAURA M. RAGG.
With 20 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

These biographies of the four chief women-artists of Bologna—that city of famous women—have an interest beyond that which attaches to the names round which the matter is grouped. Very valuable is the light thrown on the environment in which they severally moved.

GREAT GOLFERS IN THE MAKING. By Thirty-Four
Champions. Edited, with an Introduction, by HENRY LEACH. With 34 Portraits.
Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

This work consists of thirty-four contributions by all the most celebrated living players, amateur and professional, including J. L. Low, A. G. Barry, J. E. Laidlay, Harold H. Hilton, Edward Blackwell, C. K. Hutchinson, W. J. Travis, Tom Morris, James Braid, H. Vardon, J. H. Taylor, Willie Park, Jack White, &c., in which they describe their commencement of the game and their progress at it, their early faults and peculiar difficulties, and how they overcame them.

THE CONTROL OF A SCOURGE; or, How Cancer is Curable.
By CHARLES P. CHILDE, B.A. F.R.C.S. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

The aim of this book is to acquaint the public with the favourable outlook which surgical operation to-day offers in the treatment of Cancer as compared with a quarter of a century ago, and to show from a consideration of modern views of the nature of Cancer, as well as from actual results obtained in its treatment, the improvement that might be anticipated, were it not for the deplorable ignorance that exists of its early signs and the dread of seeking advice at the only time when it is possible to cure it.

THE DRINK PROBLEM IN ITS MEDICO-SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS. Edited by T. N. KELYNACK, M.D. M.R.C.P., Hon. Secretary of the Society for the Study of Inebriety. With 2 Diagrams. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.
This is an authoritative work on the much discussed Alcohol Question. Each section is written by a medical expert. The subject is dealt with in a form appealing to the intelligent layman, as well as meeting the requirements of the medical practitioner.

THE OLD PARISH CLERK. By P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A. F.S.A.
With 30 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

This book has been written with the object of collecting the numerous stories told by our fathers concerning an interesting race of men. Descriptions of old-time services and of the eccentricities of both clergy and clerks, the biographies of worthies of the profession, and chapters on the history of the office, their guilds and miracle plays, will appeal to all lovers of old English country life.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES LAMB. By E. V. LUCAS. With
25 Portraits and Illustrations. Fourth and Cheaper Edition. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.
A cheap edition of one of the most successful biographies of recent years which hitherto has been in two volumes. The author has carefully revised the text, in many cases adding to it.

THE NAPLES RIVIERA. By HERBERT M. VAUGHAN. With
25 Illustrations in Colour by MAURICK GREIFFENHAGEN. Crown 8vo, 6s.
'The Naples Riviera' describes in light vein the many places of beauty that lie upon the Bays of Naples and Salerno, including the islands of Ischia and Capri.

LAND NATIONALIZATION AND LAND TAXATION. By
HAROLD COX, M.P. Second Edition, Revised. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.
It deals with important aspects of the land question, and the new chapters are concerned with the question of the proposed taxation of Land Values.

THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL CHILD. By W. L. MAC-
KENZIE, M.D., Medical Member of the Local Government Board of Scotland.
Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

This book deals in a practical way with the medical supervision of school children as it affects parents, teachers, and doctors.

SOCIALISM AND MODERN THOUGHT. By M. KAUFMANN.
Second Edition, revised. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

This book shows the connexion between modern socialism and the general current of thought extending over the whole field of intellectual activity in the present day.

FICTION.

TEMPTATION. By RICHARD BAGOT, Author of 'Casting of Nets,'
'Donna Diana,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

In his new work the author shifts his canvas from Rome and the intricacies of Roman society, and draws his characters from the ranks of the Italian provincial noblesse and its surroundings.

WHITE FANG. By JACK LONDON, Author of 'The Call of the Wild,' 'The Sea Wolf,' &c. With a Frontispiece by CHARLES RIVINGSTON BULL.
Crown 8vo, 6s.

Mr. London has returned to the scenes of his greatest success, 'The Call of the Wild.' In 'White Fang' Mr. London shows us the taming of a wolf, from the time when he first hovers round a dog-sledge through the long months of his gradual adoption of the ways and habits of man-animals. It is a big story—big in idea and treatment.

A BLIND BIRD'S NEST. By MARY FINDLATER, Author of 'The Rose of Joy.' With 8 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s.

A quiet story with a happy ending. The characters are away from the rush of modern life, and the plot is chiefly in the development of emotion rather than in circumstances.

THE KINSMAN. By MRS. ALFRED SIDGWICK, Author of
'Cynthia's Way.' With 8 Illustrations by C. E. BROCK. Crown 8vo, 6s.

Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick's new novel is the story of a rich man and his "double." It is treated throughout as a comedy, and the complications that arise depend chiefly on one man being a gentleman and the other an ill-educated Cockney clerk.

THE MEMORIES OF RONALD LOVE. By MARY E. MANN.
Crown 8vo, 6s.

As an old man, Ronald Love recalls the early days of his childhood, and endeavours to describe places, people, and events, not as he now discerns them to have been and to have occurred, but as he saw them with the eyes of a child.

STEPPING WESTWARD. By M. E. FRANCIS. Crown 8vo, 6s.

A collection of short stories dealing with rustic life. The scene in some instances is laid in Dorset, and in others in a certain district of south-west Lancashire no less familiar to the author.

A MIDSUMMER DAY'S DREAM. By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON.
Crown 8vo, 6s.

The action of this romance is encompassed within one week, and the scene is a beautiful country park in which a well-known lady of Society is giving a pastoral performance of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' in the cause of charity.

HARRY AND URSULA. By W. E. NORRIS, Author of 'Major Jim.' Crown 8vo, 6s.

'Harry and Ursula' ('a story with two sides') is written in alternate chapters by a pair of lovers, each of whom gives a version of the events which severed their destinies, the author taking up the narrative in the last chapter alone, to relate how they finally became united.

LIVING LIES. By ESTHER MILLER. Crown 8vo, 6s.
'Living Lies' deals with the rise to eminence of a brilliant young physician, who is burdened by a secret crime for which he has allowed his friend to suffer penal servitude.

THE PLOW-WOMAN. By ELEANOR GATES, Author of 'The Biography of a Prairie Girl.' Crown 8vo, 6s.

'The Plow-Woman' is a moving, human story, dealing with the vicissitudes of a little family settled on the Dakota prairie and troubled by Indian risings on one hand and the persecution of a rascally land-grabber on the other.

THE OTHER PAWN. By MARY DEANE. Crown 8vo, 6s.

This novel deals with Bath as it was when the grace and glamour of its reposed beauty seized upon Swinburne's imagination.

THE MILL. By RALPH BRETHERTON. Crown 8vo, 6s.

'The Mill' deals with a good-natured struggle between two men for mastery in a village. The one is a man of means, the other an enterprising miller and engineer, who is ever seeking to extend his business.

A WILDERNESS WINNER. By EDITH A. BARNETT. Crown
8vo, 6s.

Shows us in the Old World the life that is led by our friends in the New. The story begins in England with the life that we all know so well. Then we go with our hero and heroine overseas, where nothing is easy, and with them plunge into the active contest for the first necessities of human life.

DISCIPLES. By MARY CROSBIE. Crown 8vo, 6s.

The central figure, Denise, is of a cold, lawless, intellectual type, and her disciples are her sister and a friend. The story deals with the influence of Denise upon these disciples and its ultimate effect upon herself.

Kindly write to Messrs. METHUEN for their New and Elaborate CATALOGUE, which contains full descriptions of their Books and very numerous Illustrations. Their new Announcement List will be ready in a few days, and will be sent to any applicant. It also is illustrated.

METHUEN & CO. 36, Essex Street, London, W.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Agents for Scotland, Messrs. BELL & BRADFUTE and Mr. JOHN MENZIES, Edinburgh.—Saturday, January 19, 1907.